Bombay Gazette.

Published Twice a Week—ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNING.—*Price Rupees* 13 *per Quarter.*

VOLUME XLVI.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1835. [No. 2,512.

PROSPECTUS.

To be Published on the 1*st of January,*

(ON ENGLISH PAPER AND GOOD TYPE)

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY,

FOR 1836.

CONTAINING a Historical and Topographical Sketch of the Island of Bombay and its more immediate dependencies—(accompanied by a Map); The Army List, Divisional, Brigade and Garrison Staff, the Medical Establishment, the Civil List, the Home Establishment of the Indian Government; the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the Churches of England and Scotland in India, the Indian Naval List, a List of H. H. the Nizam's Army, a List of the European Inhabitants of the Island of Bombay, Marryat's Code of Signals, with a variety of other matter which has not hitherto appeared in any similar publication at this Presidency, the particulars of which will be more fully given, as soon as a Table of Contents to the proposed Calendar is prepared. As only a limited number of copies will be struck off, Subscribers are requested to send in their names to the Gazette Office, where copies *five Rupees each,* will be delivered upon application.

GAZETTE OFFICE, 22*d August*, 1835.

FOR SALE.—Marryat's Signals.....Rs. 2
Respondentia Bonds, each.. „ 1
Ships Articles..... „ 1
Policies of Insurance,..... „ 2
Bills of Exchange, per set, qrs. 2
Interest Bonds,..... ....„ 2
Bills of Lading..... .....„ 2
Powers of Attorney, each ....„ 2

☞ Orders for Letter Press, and Copper Plate Printing, punctually attended to.

GAZETTE OFFICE, 22*nd August*, 1835.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

It appearing that the rules by which extra allowance is regulated in the Bengal and Agra presidencies do not make any distinction between officers acting for incumbents absent from their appointment at the call of Government and those acting for incumbents absent on account of ill health or of private affairs, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to order, that the distinction shall cease under this presidency, and that officers acting for others shall, in all cases, receive the allowances assigned by the absentee rules.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

C. NORRIS,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 15*th August,* 1835.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the duties on cotton, imposed by regulation IV of 1834, are to be levied in the Bombay currency, being that in which the tariff, published in the Government Gazette of the 20th November 1834, is framed.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

L. R. REID,
Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 18*th August,* 1835.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 11*th August,* 1835.

No. 392 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that, the practice of indenting on the ordnance department for cumly cloaks, and summerheads, for orderlies and others, be discontinued, and to make it optional either to indent on the commissariat for those articles, or to draw a commuted allowance for providing them, to the amount of rupees (2) two, on account of each individual to be supplied therewith. The amount will be drawn by the commanding officers or heads of departments, who are required to see that the amount is appropriated for the purpose for which it is intended.—The following is a list of the parties entitled to be supplied with cumly cloaks, and summerheads:

Orderlies of general officers commanding divisions	2 each
„ Brigadiers, commandants of garrison and artillery	2 each
„ The adjutant general	1
„ The quarter master general	1
„ The major of brigade king's troops	1
„ Superintending surgeons	2 each
„ The depy. inspector king's hospitals	2
„ The town major and the fort adjt	1
„ The barrack master, presidency	1
„ The inspecting field officers of artillery with divisions	1 each
„ The assistant and deputy assistants adjutant and quarter masters general, and the Majors of brigade of artillery, and the ordnance assistant	2 each
„ Majors of brigade, line, fort and cantonment adjutants	2 each
„ Staff surgeons	1 each
General staff serjeants	1 each
Orderlies of field officers and captains of the day	1 each
Troop of Horse Artillery.	
Serjeant major	1
Quarter master serjeant	1
Riding master serjeant	1
Pay serjeant	1
Farrier major	1
Orderly of the commanding officer, brigade	1
„ „ troop	1
„ Adjutant	1
Regiment of European Cavalry.	
Regimental serjeant major	1
Riding master serjeants	1 each
Pay serjeant of troops	1 each
Farrier major	1
Orderly of the commanding officer	1
„ Adjutant	1
„ who attends to copy orders	1
Regiment of native cavalry.	
European serjeant major	1
„ quarter master serjeant	1
Riding master havildar	1
Farrier Major	1
Pay orderly of troops	1 each
Orderly of the commanding officer	1
„ adjutant	1
„ quarter master	1
„ who attends to copy orders	1
Battalion of Artillery.	
Serjeant major	1
Quarter master serjeant	1
Drill serjeant	1
Pay serjeants of companies	1 each
Pay orderly of gun lascars ditto	1 each
Orderly of the commanding officer	1
„ adjutant	1
„ quarter master	1
„ who attends to copy orders	1
Golundauze.	
European serjeant major	1
„ quarter master serjeant	1
Havildar major	1
Pay havildars of companies	1 each
Ditto of gun lascars	1 each
Orderly of the commanding officer	1
„ adjutant	1
Drill havildar	1
Orderly of the quarter master	1
„ to copy orders	1
Regiment of European Infantry.	
Serjeant major	1
Quarter master serjeant	1
Pay serjeants of companies	1 each
Drill serjeant	1
Orderly of the commanding officer	1
„ adjutant	1
„ quarter master	1
„ to copy orders	1
Regiment of Native Infantry.	
European serjeant major	1
„ quarter master serjeant	1
Havildar major	1
Drill havildar	1
Orderlies of companies	1 each
Orderly of the commanding officer	1
„ adjutant	1
„ quarter master	1
Orderly to copy orders	1
Engineer corps.	
European serjeant major	1
" quarter master serjeant	1
Havildar major	1
Drill havildar	1
Orderies of companies	1 each
Orderly of the commanding officer	1
„ adjutant	1
Orderly to copy orders	1
Arsenals.	
Master workmen, non-commissioned officers and privates	1 each
Three orderlies of store lascars at the presidency	1 each
Eleven orderlies of stores lascars at out-stations	1 each

Bombay Castle, 12*th August,* 1835.

No. 393 of 1835.—Major H. Jameson, of the 3rd regiment light cavalry, is allowed leave of absence to sea, for six months, for the recovery of his health.

No. 391 of 1835.—A brigade order issued by brigadier general Salter, under date the 18th ultimo, directing major Algeo, of His Majesty's 6th regiment of foot, to assume command of the Deese brigade, is confirmed.

No. 395 of 1835.—Mr. John Plane, is admitted into the service as an assistant surgeon, agreeably to his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors from the 5th ultimo, the date of his arrival in the ship "Thomas Coutts." No intimation of the rank of Mr. Plane having been received from the Honorable the Court of Directors, that gentleman is placed next below assistant surgeon J. Stewart, with date of commission from the 1st of March 1835, until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 13*th August,* 1835.

No. 396 of 1835.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to authorize the entertainment of extra laboratory men for each of the undermentioned stations, during the period of the artillery practice, as follows:—

	Store and park corporals.	*Laboratory men.*
Ahmednugur	1	2
Ahmedabad	1	2
Poona	1	1
Belgaum	1	1
Bhooj	1	1
Deesa	„	1
Sholapoor	„	1

Bombay Castle, 15*th August,* 1835.

No. 397 of 1835.—The following notification issued from the general department under date the 5th instant, is republished for the information of the parties concerned.

NOTIFICATION.

General Department.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that all officers whenever it may be necessary for them to quit their stations on sick certificate, shall invariably state in their applications, the period for which they require leave from their stations even when they may be compelled to quit them before obtaining the sanction of Government to the measure.

Medical officers under this presidency employed in civil situations, shall transmit their applications for leave, whether on private affairs or sick certificate, through the superintending surgeon of the division, who will forward them through the medical board to Government, and those authorities will state their opinion in each case whether the absence being of short duration, an arrangement for the discharge of the duties of the absentee can be made in the division, or whether further provision for that end is required.

By order &c. &c.

(Signed) C. NORRIS.
Chief Secy.

Bombay, Castle, 5*th August,* 1835.

No. 398 of 1835.—Captain H. Holland, assistant commissary general, Poona division of the army, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for a period of twelve months, for the benefit of his health.

No. 399 of 1835.—Brigadier G. B. Brooks, commanding Deesa field brigade, is permitted to defer his departure for that station, until the season will admit of his proceeding by water.

No. 400 of 1835.—The leave of absence granted to lieutenant colonel J. G. Griffiths, senior commissary of ordnance of the presidency, in general orders of the 1st instant, to proceed to the Deccan, is cancelled at that officer's request.

No. 401 of 1835.—Mr. Charles Frederick North, is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as a cadet of engineers on this establishment, and promoted to second lieutenant, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 10th August 1835.

Bombay Castle, 17*th August,* 1835.

No. 402 of 1835.—With reference to the revised rates of passage money to commissioned officers of His Majesty's and the Honorable Company's service, published in general order No. 89, dated the 14th of February 1835, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct a proportionate reduction in the rates of passage money granted to warrant officers, viz.t.

Deputy assistant commissaries from 1,500 to 1,200.

Conductors and all others of inferior rank, from 1,000 to 800.

No. 403 of 1835.—In conformity with the rules in force under the Bengal and Madras presidencies, the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the office allowance of quarter masters of His Majesty's regiments horse and foot, at rupees 50 per mensem, and to direct, that when a quarter master of a King's regiment shall be absent on leave within the Hon'ble Company's limits, the officer acting for him shall draw the office allowance only, but when the leave shall be to Europe, or beyond the Hon'ble Company's limits, the acting officer will be permitted to draw the staff allowance of Rs. 2 per diem also.

No. 404 of 1835.—Agreeably to the practice which obtains at the other presidencies, the Right Honble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that vacant commissions at this presidency be filled up from the date of the casualty, but the pay and allowances of the officer (European or Native) in the advanced rank, will be drawn only from the day following.

No. 405 of 1835.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that in conformity with the practice at the other presidencies, Engineer Officers are not entitled to conveyance allowance when absent from their duties, whether on private affairs, or on sick certificate.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col.
Secy. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13*th August,* 1835.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit Mr. L. R. Reid, secretary to government in the territorial and commercial departments, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on sick certificate, with leave of absence for eighteen months, from the date of his embarkation.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17*th August,* 1835.

Mr. B. Hutt, to be assistant judge and session judge of the Konkan for the detached station of Ratnagherry.

Mr. W. J. Hunter, to be assistant judge and session judge of Poona for the detached station of Sholapoor.

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council,

C. NORRIS,
Chief Secy. to Govt.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 18*th August,* 1835.

Mr. W. Escombe, second assistant to the principal collector of Poona, is placed in permanent charge of the pergunnah of Joonere and Paubul.

Mr. George Malcolm, third assistant to the principal collector of Poona, is placed in permanent charge of Kheir and Mawul.

Bombay Castle, 19*th August,* 1835.

Mr. M. Larken, assistant to the Collector in Candeish is allowed leave of absence for one month, under section XIV. of the absentee regulation, to proceed to the presidency, on private affairs.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19*th August,* 1835.

Mr. W. Chamier, to act as assistant to the judge and session judge of Poona.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council

L. R. REID,
Secy to Govt.

The Retiring Fund.

At a MEETING *held at Ahmedabad on Friday 31st July* 1835 *with the sanction of the Brigadier General Commanding N. D. A for the purpose of considering the feasibility, and the advantages likely to accrue from its adoption of Mr. Curnin's Plan for a Military Retiring Fund.*

Colonel MORGAN having been called to the Chair, the following Resolutions were agreed to.

Res: 1*st.* That Mr. Curnin's Plan for a Military Retiring Fund is feasible and calculated to promote the general interests of the Indian Army.

Res: 2*nd.* That a Committee, consisting of a President and two Members, be formed for the purpose of carrying on any correspondence that may be necessary and furnishing information on such points as may require elucidation.

Res: 3*rd.* That Colonel Morgan be requested to sit as President of the Committee and Captain Reynolds and Ensign H. Boye as Members?—the latter Officer to officiate as Secretary.

Res: 4*th.* That in order to prevent any delay in the retirement of Officers, every Officer in India, as well as those in Europe, eligible for the Pension, who shall retire from the service before the Fund is established shall be admitted to all it's benefits in the same way as if he had continued in the service, up to the period of its establishment.

Res: 5*th.* That the cordial thanks of this Meeting are due to Mr. Curnin for the interest he has evinced and the ability he has displayed in the projection of a Plan having for its object, the welfare of the whole Indian Army.

Res: 6*th.* That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Colonel Morgan for his able conduct in the Chair.

(Signed) S. Morgan, Colonel 7th Regt.
J. Clark, Capt. 22nd Regt. N. I.
T. D. Fallon, Lieut. 7th Regt. N. I.
W. Lardner, Capt. 22nd Regt. N. I.
Robert James, Lieut. 22nd Regt. N. I.
Edward Delhoste, Lieut D. A. Gr. Mr. General N. D. A.
William Topham, Lt. 7th Regt. N. I.
J. D. Leckie, Ensign 22nd Regt. N. I.
G. Andrews, Lieut. 7th Regt. N. I.
A. G. Shaw, Ensign 22nd Regt. N. I.
J. P. Hibbert, Lieut. 7th Regt. N. I.
E. Skipper, Lieut. 7th Regt. N. I.
H. M. Blake, Ensign 7th Reg. N. I.
N. S. Vincent, Ensign 7th Regt. N. I.
W. J. Boye, Ensign, doing duty with 22nd Regt. N. I.
C. Crawley, Capt. 4th Regt. N. I.
J. Reynolds, Capt. Asst. Comy. Genl.
S. Falconer, Capt. Comy. Ordnance N. D. A.
Wm. Whittle, Lieut. Artillery.
Thos. Studdert, Lieut. Engineers.
E. Sabine, Major Artillery.
H. Boye, Ensign 22nd Regt. N. I.
P. Shaw, Ensign 22nd Regt. N. I.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BAD STATE OF THE ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

MR. EDITOR,—If you drive your Buggy, and have any regard for your horses feet; or if you move out in your palanquin, twenty yards from your door, your four and two footed animals are in danger of being lamed by that general diffusion of loose stones on almost every road, which nothing, I firmly believe, would induce a rational public to tolerate, but that this nuisance has obtained the current name of Macadamizing the road, and, as this term is one of authority in England, it would seem also, without regard to difference of circumstances, to have become so with the *scientific* road-makers of Bombay.

For two months at least, (if no remedy has been applied within the last few days,) this Macadamizing mass of loose stones has been strewed, along the whole road from the Bazar-gate to the Native lines; and when I passed over that road, a short time ago, it was literally scarcely possible to get along, in my conveyance, even at a slow walk.

Look also in the neighbourhood of what is termed the Parsee well, at the entrance of the Church gate—You will there find, that these loose stones have been strewed for two months, at least; and the well meaning Man, who placed them there, had commenced to roll these dry stones, but seems to have made so little of it, that that plan was given up—a proof, Mr. Editor, that those appointed to keep our roads in order, are not yet very perfect in their art and calling.

Latterly I perceive, an approch has been made to something like an applicable plan, by strewing a little sand over the stones, but it is, as yet, very partially employed, and rather imperfectly practised.

Will you, therefore, be so good as notice to those, engaged in road making and in road repairs, that, in this dry climate, the macadamized stones require something to keep them moist, and to keep them also in their places, with a view of aiding in the formation of a smooth surface, and at the same time to save the people and their cattle from suffering for two or three or four months, as the case may be, *by our scientific operations.*

Let me, therefore, suggest, where these loose stones are employed, that a small quantity of either rough sand, or fine gravel, be also thinly strewed, enough only to give the stones a bed, and barely to cover them; else, if more is used, the road, in wet weather, will soon become miry and heavy. The advantages of this thin sprinkling of sand or gravel are, to render the road at once comfortably passable, to keep the stones in their places, and to enable them to bind more readily, and produce a smooth surface, to retain the

moisture, in dry weather, which may be used in watering the repaired portion of the road, and for preventing the stones from getting pulverized by carriages, and thus soon becoming mud and mire; whereas, by the aid and support of the sand or gravel moistened, and either rolled or beaten, so as to settle the whole mass, the carriage wheel passes over without pounding the stone, and you have soon

A FIRM ROAD.

Bombay, 19th August, 1835.

P. S. I am told (for I have not seen it,) that these loose stones (call them macadamized, and then a defence of the misery inflicted is at once afforded,) cover the whole road from Panwell to Campolie, and it may be, to a greater distance, so that the people, and their cattle, can scarcely get along even at a snails pace indeed the poor snails could not travel there. A young Friend of mine full of life and vigour, with a relay of horses on the road, was lately seven hours between Panwell and Khandala, a distance, he expected to have travelled in four hours.

IMPORTS TO MAKE BEER.

Some meet their death by swords and Bullet,
And some by fluids down the Gullet.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—It was stated lately in the House of Lords that according to public returns the following annual Imports took place to assist in forming our healthful national beverage,

Cocculus Indicus	154,161 lbs.
Quassia	144 Tons.
Gentian Root	175,000 lbs.
Nux Vomica	218,624 lbs.

[*Vide Nicholinson's London Commercial Register, 11th April*, 1835.

I dare not add any thing to the above, I have been already so severely chastised by divers "Publicans" and "Sinners"—However, let the Temperance Society (of which I am not a member) look to the above statements.

Your's &c.
ARGUS.

Bombay, 20th August, 1835.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

DEATHS.

At Aurungabad on the 11th Instant, of fever, Sarah, the beloved wife of Robert Riddell Esq. Surgeon, Nizam's Service A. D. Aged 27 years.

On the 8th Instant, at Deesa, James, the infant Son of J. Bowstead Esq., 13th Regt. N. I.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS:

Lieut. King, 6th M. Light Cavy.
Capt. R. Foster, Engineers, from Poonah.
Lieut. W. Jacob, Trigl. Survey, from Poonah.
Lieut. D. M. Scobie, Sub-Asst. Commy. Genl.

DEPARTURE.

Lieut. Wakefield, H. M. 40th Regt., to Deckan.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

August 19th,—Ship William the Fourth, E. D. O. Eales, Master, from Bushire 1st August, and Muscat 12th Ditto.

Passengers.—Captain Jump, and 10 Natives.

Do. 21st,—William Ritchie, F. Kenn, Master, from Socotra, 14th Inst.

Passengers.—Captain Bayley, 5th Regt. N. I., Lieut. Wood, I. N., and Detachment of Troops.

DEPARTURES.

August 21st,—Ship Minerva, Alex. McPherson, Master, to Liverpool.

Passenger.—Lieut. J. Webb, Indian Navy.

SHIPS LOADING.

For London,—Euphrates, and Duke of Roxburgh.
Do. Bengal,—Hydroose, Sumdany, Francis Warden and Futtil Kurim.
Do. China,—Hamoody, and Lord Lowther.
Do. Rangoon,—Brig Robert Spankie.
Do. Malay Coast,—Grab Dadloy.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.

H. Co's. Ship Hastings, Receiving and Guard Vessel.
Do. Do. Floating Chapel—Aurora.
Do. Do. Steamer Hugh Lindsay.
Do. Do. Brig Tuetis, and Surveying Tender Royal Tiger.
Do. Do. Ship Schooner Cyrene.
Do. Do. Sloop of War Elphinstone, Clive.
Do. Do. Lowther, Allerton, Euphrates.

FREE TRADERS.—Ritchie, Duke of Roxburgh, Elora, John Adam, Barque Hector, and Brig Welcome.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Earl of Clare, Francis Warden, Hydrosee, Sumdany, Mahamoody, George Cruttenden, Claremont, Nassarathshaw, Lowjee Family, Meccai, Fazil Kurim, Nasser, Barque Shaw Byramgore, Dadloy, and Brig Robert Spankie.

American,—Elizabeth.

Arab.—Ship H. H. the Imaum of Muscat's Ship Battel Kurreem, and line of Battle Ship Liverpool.

EXCHANGE,

	Buy.		Sell
Six per cent Remitable Loan	130¼		130
First five per cent Loan.			
No. 320, *a* 1st class,	108½		108¾
320, *a* 1040, 2nd. class,	108½		108¾
1041 *a* 1049, 3rd class			
Second five per cent Loan	107⅛	*at*	110½
Third five per cent Loan	110¼		110½
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	108¼		107¾
Bills on Madras 30 days	104¾		104¾
Bills at 6 months' sight	2		1 | 11
Canton Bills			
Spanish dollars per 100	222		221
Sovereign's each	10½		10¼

HIGH WATER TABLE.

August 1835.	A. M.	P. M.
" 22nd Saturday	10 11	10 34
" 23rd Sunday	10 57	11 17
" 24th Monday	11 23	11 40
" 25th Tuesday	12 0	0 24

THE GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, 22ND AUGUST, 1835.

THE Right Hon'ble the Governor left the Presidency yesterday afternoon about sun set, on his return to the Deccan, and it is said, will be followed by His Excellency the Commander in Chief in the course of to-day.

THE *Ship William IV* from Bushire 1st Instant, came into Harbour on the 19th Instant, bringing despatches, regarding which what we have been able to learn will be found below. Should any thing of importance transpire during the day, we shall not fail to furnish our Subscribers with an extra.

Amongst the arrivals from sea is also that of the "William Ritchie" from Socotra 14th Inst. bringing back the *survivors* of the first detachment sent on the ill-fated expedition for the occupation of that island. The details we have not been able to learn.

THE following are the only items which we have been enabled to obtain, of the English intelligence just received and reaching nearly to the middle of May. We have spared no exertion in endeavouring to get possession of some portion of the papers, or of the information they have brought, but without success; and as our failure has arisen from circumstances beyond our controul, we feel compelled in justice to ourselves, in protection of the interests of the Gazette, and in duty to its friends, to state the circumstances, and they are these.

We wrote officially to a high quarter, the channel through which intelligence in similar cases has been usually obtained, and were kindly informed that the papers were with the Right Hon'ble the Governor: to Parell we dispatched a private note, and were in the kindest manner, favoured with the "permission" of the gentleman at whose disposal they were "to get them from Mr. A. when he had read them." With this we proceeded to the Courier Office, confident of success and congratulating ourselves on the anticipated possession of the news. This was about 5. P. M. our hopes however were soon dissipated, we were told, editorially we presume, that they were in course of translation; we pointed out the above cited passage in our note; were informed that they would probably be done with by 9 or 10 o'clock! Some 2 or 3 numbers that were lying neglected on the desk, were then offered to us, at the date of one of which we glanced, and read "St. Petersburgh 1st May"! Requesting that if disengaged by 7 or 8, they might be sent to us, we made our *bow*.

That we may not weary our readers, we shall spare all but the following few remarks, and leave this treatment of a fellow labourer to the opinion of those who think it worth their while to form one. The papers were in French, and of course to be translated, and prepared for *this* number; we had the authority of the gentleman who had sent them to the Courier; they are believed to have been in his possession the greater part of the day; The one he tendered contained England news probably to the 20th April!

We regret extremely being compelled, in our own judgement, to this exposure, but having, subsequently to writing the preceding passages, that is, at 10, at night again applied for the Newspapers, we were informed that we could not get them till 11 or 12, as no *proofs* had then been taken. What have *English proofs* to do with *French Copy*?

AMONG the rumours in circulation yesterday, arising from the uncertainty regarding the nature and extent of the intelligence contained in the Russian Papers, were these, Lord JOHN RUSSELL had lost his election for South Devonshire, and Lord PALMERSTON for Cambridge, Mr. Chas. GRANT had been created Baron GLENELG, Lord HEYTESBURY'S appointment had been revoked. We think that the first will be considered as most probably originating in the very generally asserted fact that the Tories, would spare no labour or cost but "would move heaven and earth" to effect his defeat. Be the result of the election what it may, there can be little doubt that there are many constituencies among the radical or liberalised boroughs, and indeed in the counties, who would be too ambitious of the honor of having the hero of the reform Bill for their representative, to permit him to be seat-less. Lord Palmerston's *uncertain* whiggism sufficiently accounts for the rumour regarding him. On the third we trust it will prove that we might have safely tendered congratulations to our Right Hon'ble Governor. With regard to Lord Heytesbury, we sincerely congratulate our Indian Empire on the revocation of his appointment: not from any fear that his government would have been directly injurious to the interests of India, but because we think that from his known Tory principles, and associations, his having been for so long a series of years the agent of "conservative" governments, he could not now in his old age, divest himself of ancient prejudices, and, throwing off the slough of his species, prepare to start in a course, which he has always regarded as destructive, and take part with the *movement* in its advance towards good government.

We would rejoice at this event, because we are among those who think that British India has received the first impulse in the march of improvement, which the characteristic policy of Toryism, judging from the sevile love of old institutions which it has always evinced, might be expected to resist: because its support of expensive government, its maintenance of sinecures, of a worse than unmerited pension list, &c. &c., would lead us to apprehend at least some tenacity of these now exploded accessories of power. Because in fine we think that a Tory Governor would at least not be the *best possible* successor, to Lord William Bentinck.

WE would point the attention of our readers generally, and especially that portion of them who take more than a passing interest in the discussions of the public mind, to the New Press Law which we have transferred to our pages from the Calcutta Papers. It will form a great and remarkable era in the future history of India, pregnant as it necessarily is with the seeds of moral, religious, and political improvement to this vast and interesting country. The statesman who has originated and matured this great measure will go down to posterity, distinguished from his predecessors, more by the philanthropy of this single measure, than any of them were from each other, by their talents or territorial acquisitions. The abolition of Suttees, that great moral victory over the inveterate and deeply rooted prejudices of the people, though, a measure of the purest philanthropy, must not be compared with this still bolder advance towards the regeneration of India; inasmuch as the former is a measure of prevention and prohibition of a specific crime, while the latter will prove a source of ten thousand blessings to the community at large, by erecting a bulwark against oppression, and establishing the tribunal of public opinion among a crushed and dispirited nation.

It may be long ere all the benefits of this liberty will extend through any large portion of the land, but its influence will nevertheless be instantaneously felt throughout its whole extent. Public opinion will exert its power, and where better and higher motives to justice and integrity are wanting, the dread of exposure will restrain the remotest despot from extortion, and force from the unwilling hands of tyranny a fair administration of the laws.

It will be observed that the new act in repealing the press laws at present in force, enumerates among others the Rule, Ordinance and Regulation of 1825. of this Government, and substitutes no provisions whatever restrictive of discussion; merely providing for the due registry of all periodical works, and their admission in legal proceedings. Now that the press of India has been at least set free, what becomes of the prejudices and alarms with which precedent Governments were, or pretended to be haunted? like unclean spirits that shun the dawn, or mists that nature's sun dispels, they have fled before the increasing information and liberal spirit of the age.

IN the *Government Gazette* of the 20th current we observe three Notifications on the subject of Cotton. It were well if this and other staples received more constant attention from our Rulers, with a view to removing or rather counteracting the deteriorating and consequently depreciatory effect produced by the indolence, apathy and want of enterprise of the Hindoo Cultivator, on the productions of the country. One of the advertisements we allude to, relates to the currency in which duties on that article are to be levied; a second announces a distribution of prizes to successful growers of Cotton in the Poona Collectorate, and the third a remission of one half, and one third of the usual Assessment on Zeraeet, and Bagaeet (Garden) lands, respectively. These premiums on a peculiar branch of agriculture are certainly in some small degree consolatory to minds who contemplate with compassion the extreme depression under which all classes of producers are labouring in this almost exhausted country, but how inadequate to the necessities of the case, how ineffective, how trivial, must they appear if the government saw clearly and perfectly, the practicability, and the advantages of a wise and liberal policy operating on an extended scale. The introduction and distribution among the ryots of seeds from America and Bourbon, joined to the exhibition of prizes, would be sufficient stimuli to the awakened energies of the inhabitants of temperate latitudes; but if our sovereigns wish to rouse their apathetic unenterprising vassals to activity and the pursuit of improvement, more systematic means must be adopted, ere success will crown their wishes. And now that they are sovereigns, unencumbered by the transactions of commerce, and dependent on the *Revenues* of the country for their dividends, it is become more desirable than ever, if not absolutely necessary to their interests, to improve, and extend the cultivation of the great staples of their empire. This might be accomplished at an expence perfectly insignificant compared with the blessings it would confer on the people, or the advantages that would be reaped: and in these exertions it may be hoped the great Mercantile Communities of Britain and British Asia would liberally co-operate.

IN common with our contemporaries we were misled by an account of the confession of the NUWAUB of FEERUZPORE given by a gentleman at Delhi in a letter to his friend. It will be seen under our Calcutta head that no such confession has been made but that the Nuwaub wished to make some communication to Mr. Colvin which, that gentleman declined receiving, except in the presence of Col. Skinner. The means by which this rumour found its way into the public prints is explained, but in what it originated does not appear.

POSTSCRIPT.

Friday night, 12 o'Clock.

HAVING this instant received the *Petersburgh Journal*, we hasten to make a brief summary of what appears most interesting in this intelligence.

Lord J. Russell lost his election for South Devon, the poll standing, for Lord John 3,128, and for Parker 3,755.

A duel between Lord Alvanley and Mr. Morgan O'Connell.

The King had ordered Chantrey to execute busts of Lord Grey and Sir R. Peel for the gallery at Windsor.

The annulment of Lord Heytesbury's appointment, and Lord Amherst's to Canada, as well as Sir H. Douglas's recal from the Ionian Isles, are mentioned as rumours.

Lord Advocate Murray re-elected for Leith, by a majority of 304, and Lord Morpeth for West Yorkshire, by one of 2568.

We regret that we cannot make a more copious selection at this late hour, but nothing important appears that would call for an Extra; we have therefore added the most prominent notices, the accounts themselves being very meagre.

Calcutta.

FORT WILLIAM,
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT,

THE 3d AUGUST, 1835.

The following Act, passed by the Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, on the 31 August 1835, is hereby promulgated for general information.

ACT No. XI OF 1835.

I. Be it enacted that from the Fifteenth day of September 1835, the four Regulations hereinafter specified, viz. the

1st.—A Regulation for preventing the establishment of Printing-presses, without license, and for restraining under certain circumstances, the circulation of printed books and papers, passed by the Governor General in Council on the 5th April 1823.

2d.—A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for the good order and civil government of the Settlement of Fort William in Bengal, passed in Council 14th March, registered in the Supreme Court of Judicature 4th April 1823.

3d.—A Rule, Ordinance, and Regulation for preventing the mischief arising from the printing and publishing Newspapers, and periodical and other books and papers by persons unknown, passed by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council of Bombay on the 21 day of March 1825, and registered in the Hon'ble the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay under date the 11th of May 1825.

4th.—A Regulation for restricting the establishment of Printing-presses and the circulation of printed books and papers, passed, by the Governor of Bombay in Council on the 1st of January 1827.

II. 1st.—And be it enacted, that after the said 15th day of September 1835, no printed periodical work whatever, containing public news or comments on public news, shall be published within the Territories of the East India Company except in conformity with the rules hereinafter laid down.

2d.—The Printer and the Publisher of every such Periodical work shall appear before the Magistrate of the jurisdiction within which such work shall be published, and shall make and subscribe in duplicate the following declaration:

"I, A. B., declare that I am the *Printer* (or *Publisher*, or *Printer and Publisher*) of the periodical work entitled ——— and *printed* (or *published* or *printed and published*) at ———."

And the last blank in this form of declaration, shall be filled up with a true and precise account of the premises where the printing or publication is conducted.

3d.—As often as the place of printing or publication is changed, a new declaration shall be necessary.

4th.—As often as the Printer or the Publisher who shall have made such declaration as is aforesaid, shall leave the Territories of the East India Company, a new declaration from a Printer or Publisher resident within the said Territories, shall be necessary.

III. And be it enacted, that whoever shall print or publish any such Periodical work as is hereinbefore described without conforming to the rules herein before laid down, or whoever shall print or publish, or shall cause to be printed or published any such Periodical work, knowing that the said rules have not been observed with respect to that work, shall, on conviction, be punished with fine to an amount not exceeding Five Thousand Rupees, and imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

IV. And be it enacted, that each of the two originals of every declaration so made and subscribed, as is aforesaid, shall be authenticated by the Signature and official Seal of the Magistrate before whom the said declaration shall have been, and one of the originals shall be deposited among the Records of the Office of the said Magistrate, and the other original shall be deposited among the Records of the Supreme Court of Judicature, or other King's Court within the jurisdiction of which the said declaration shall have been made. And the Officer in charge of each original shall allow any person to inspect that original on

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

payment of a fee of one rupee, and shall give to any person applying a copy of the said declaration attested by the Seal of the Court which has the custody of the original, on payment of a fee of two rupees.

V. And be it enacted, that in any legal proceeding whatever, as well Civil as Criminal, the production of a copy of such a declaration, as is aforesaid, attested by this seal of some Court empowered by this Act to have the custody of such declarations, shall be held (unless the contrary be proved) to be sufficient evidence, as against the person whose name shall be subscribed to such declaration that the said person was Printer, or Publisher, or Printer, and Publisher, (according as the words of the said declaration may be) of every portion of every Periodical work whereof the title shall correspond with the title of the Periodical work mentioned in the said declaration.

VI. Provided always that any person, who may have subscribed any such declaration as is aforesaid, and who may subsequently cease to be the Printer or Publisher of the Periodical work mentioned in such declaration, may appear before any Magistrate and make and subscribe in duplicate the following declaration:

"I, A. B., declare that I have ceased to be the "*Printer* or (*Publisher*, or *Printer and Publisher*,) of the Periodical work entitled ——————." And each original of the latter declaration shall be authenticated by the Signature and Seal of the Magistrate before whom the said latter declaration shall have been made, and one original of the said latter declaration shall be filed along with each original of the former declaration:—and the Officer in charge of each original of the latter declaration, shall allow any person applying to inspect that original on payment of a fee of one rupee, and shall give to any person applying a copy of the said latter declaration attested by the Seal of the Court having custody of the original, on payment of a fee of two rupees:—and in all trials in which a copy, attested as is aforesaid, of the former declaration, shall have been put in evidence, it shall be lawful to put in evidence a copy, attested as is aforesaid, of the latter declaration: and the former declaration shall not be taken to be evidence that the declarant was, at any period subsequent to the date of the latter declaration, Printer or Publisher of the Periodical work therein mentioned.

VII. And be it enacted, that every book or paper printed after the said Fifteenth day of September 1835, within the Territories of the East India Company, shall have printed legibly on it, the name of the Printer and of the Publisher, and the place of printing and of publication; and whoever shall print or publish any book or paper otherwise than in conformity with this rule, shall, on conviction, be punished by fine to an amount not exceeding Five Thousand Rupees, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

VIII. And be it enacted, that after the said Fifteenth day of September, 1835, no person shall, within the Territories of the East India Company, keep in his possession any Press for the printing of books or papers who shall not have made and subscribed the following declaration before the Magistrate of the jurisdiction wherein such Press may be; and whoever shall keep in his possession any such Press without making such a declaration, shall, on conviction, be punished by fine to an amount not exceeding Five Thousand Rupees, and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

"I, A. B., declare that I have a Press for printing at ——————." And this last blank shall be filled up with a true and precise description of the premises where such Press may be.

IX. And be it enacted, that any person who shall, in making any declaration under the authority of this Act, knowingly affirm an untruth, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine to an amount not exceeding Five Thousand Rupees, and imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

W. H. MACNAGHTEN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The Press Law is passed and appears in another column as duly enacted by the Council, the blanks being filled up. The maximum of penalty is 5,000 rupees. The new law does not come into operation until the 15th proximo: but it is a law duly enacted by the Council—and honored for ever by the enactors of it. We shall take another occasion of recurring to the subject of celebrating the passing of this law.

We received yesterday the following explanation from the gentleman at Allahabad who was so obliging as to forward an account of the Nawab Shumshoodeen's alleged confession, which we hasten to lay before our readers:

"A gentleman has received a letter from a friend at Delhi which gave a most circumstantial detail of the Nawab Shumshoodeen Khan's confession, the letter was submitted to the Government and the contents were communicated to every Resident at Allahabad. I know the interest that must be felt all over the country on such a subject, and I communicated to you what I had heard and had every reason to believe myself. It turns out that the Nawab had made no such confession nor anything beyond a request that he might communicate on an important subject with Mr. Colvin—that gentleman very properly declined to receive any communication from the prisoner except in open Court or in the presence of Colonel Skinner and the Magistrate, and here the matter ends as far as we know. I have been mistaken in this instance though you will see that I had every reason to rely on what I stated."

The following is an extract of another letter on the Jeypore affairs:—

"I know not how you citizens of Calcutta regard the smoothing over of the Jeypore treachery, by our acceptance of a return in kind, in the shape of seven miserable Meenahs for one murdered Envoy, and by the receipt into favor and confidence of the Rawul, but citizens of the world at large, and of India particularly, must see clearly, that if Government adopt such views as the above, a fine field is at once opened to all Durbars for the spilling of English blood, and removal with impunity of those who may at any time, in the faithful discharge of important duties, thwart evil purposes of public conduct, or offend their personal feelings.

"It was moderate in a Rajpoot Rawul, when dealing out plebeian blood, to those who were satisfied to receive the ignoble atonement, to content himself by sending seven souls only to eternity. Indeed it was passing kind, in one of the race of infant strangiers, to be so moderate. And how generous in us, to allow him, in making this sacrifice to Doorga, to select from his menials, and remove to silence, those who, in all likelyhood, were the depositories of his plans, and the best evidences of his guilt, or of that of his more valued accomplishes.

"Time will show the upshot. May the blind goddess, whose worship we so steadily pursue in India, avert such consequence as would appear to flow naturally from measures too mild to be appreciated by the uncivilized people of India.

We venture respectfully to invite the attention of the high authority to whom it is addressed to the able letter of Suum Cique, on the Jeypore tragedy. Some of those who have written on the Jeypore affair have held, that the attack on Mr. Blake was unpremeditated and we influenced by some of these statements have been inclined to think that that might be the case—and that the attempt to murder the Resident alone, was the result of previous design. When we consider attentively however, the facts and arguments so clearly and forcibly put by our correspondent, we are inclined to agree with him; but be he right or wrong on that point, it is utterly incredible, that the attempt to murder the Resident should have been unpremeditated. It may be that his life alone was intended to be taken, and that the murderous impulse once given, what followed was a consequence not contemplated by those who gave that impulse—but what then, are they not therefore criminal? and is justice to be satisfied with the execution of a few wretched instruments of crime? Was not the murder committed by the troops over whom our correspondent states, that the controul of the Rawul was complete—while neither he nor any one of the Thakoors appeared in person or made the least effort to prevent the murder, though as our correspondent states, there can be no doubt, that had even Byree Sal alone interfered, he would have allayed the fury of the mob and of the troops who in fact committed the murder?

From our correspondent's letter we learn that the view Major Alves takes of this melancholy case is quite opposed to that of the community in general, and as he places in inverted comos the words "trivial affair," we are led to the inference that such an expression is used by he Resident in his Dispatches to government! If so while we wonder at the infatuation—which could lead him to suit a singular conclusion—we sincerely participate in the hope of our correspondent that such mistaken views will not be suffered to influence the tone of our policy on this momentous occasion.

We think it right to add that our correspondent is wholly unknown to us; and that, for that reason we have struck out a passage of his letter partly made up of an averment the truth of which we have no means of ascertaining and partly of harsh reflections which we do not think it right to insert. We entirely dissent from the views assigned to Major Alves; we think him quite mistaken, but we do not on that account think it right to heap any odium upon him. Let our government do their duty—and that of Alves will be to obey their orders.—*Hurkaru, Aug. 6.*

Madras.

Private letters from hence to the city of Palaces still represent Sir Frederick Adam as intending to proceed home in all January—such certainly may be his Excellency's intentions, but if they are, we verily belive the knowledge of them is confined to very few,—and it will by no means surprize us, notwithstanding what may be reported elsewhere, should the reported period of Sir F.'s departure be extended to the date of the expiration of his period of service; that he will be recalled, we believe is dreamt of by none, however much the Court may have expressed dissatisfaction with some of his acts.—The restoration of Mr. Lacellas to he service, and of Captain Douglas to the Residency of Tanjore, may have been ordered—circumstances may have transpired and been brought to the notice of the Court which may have led that body to think differently of the merits of their several cases to what the Governor in Council did. As regards the case of Captain Douglas, we never had but one opinion upon it,—we never thought otherwise than that extreme rigour dictated his removal from Tanjore; but may it not be asked, as it is to the love of justice which predominates in the councils of the Court at home that Captain D. is indebted for the expedition which has marked the Courts consideration of his case and the view taken of it, or to a power known to have great weight with the 24?—Justice, we admit has been rendered to Captain D. and we rejoice at it, but how many, wanting like powerful aid and influence to that Capt. D. commanded, have sought but in vain for an equal measure of justice at the hands of the Court of Directors?—have suffered from persecution and a deaf ear turned to their complaints, although supported by statements the most conclusive.

That Colonel Smythe has proceeded home and intends submitting a statement of his case before the Court we believe is pretty well understood; but it is rumoured that Col. S. has some other object in view, in reference to which, if we have been rightly informed the favourable Minutes, alluded to, of "the Governor and Council" and the Commander in Chief" may be of considerable importance to him.

The return of D. *Bannister*, not *Bannatyne*, to the Presidency is certainly expected, as is also his re-appointment to the situation he formerly held at the Mint.—His, we also admit, was a case that has been viewed and dealt with by the Court, as it was entitled to be, and possibly had less precipitation marked the proceedings of Government in his case than did, he would not have been removed from his employ, or considered deserving of censure, however much the conduct of others might have entitled them to it.

We learn from Calcutta papers that the following principles have been agreed to by the Committee on the Jury question, as the basis of an act to be drafted for submission to the legislative council.

Juries in Civil cases to be summoned at the desire of either Plaintiff or Defendant, *or of the Judge*, but not otherwise.

Ordinary Civil Juries to consist of *Four* members, whose verdict to be that of a majority (that is, three Jurymen) but given by the foreman as the verdict of the whole Jury.

Full Juries to consist of *Twelve*. Their verdict to be that of a majority in the same proportion as above, namely, nine; but if so large a number cannot agree *after two hours deliberation*, then the verdict may be given by a simple majority.

The Judge, Plaintiff, or Defendant to have the option of summoning an ordinary or a full Jury.

Jurymen to receive four rupees per diem for each cause.

We believe it is intended to call another public meeting for the approval of the Draft when ready, and for the purpose of laying before the public the answer which shall have been received from Government to the Petition.—*Madras Courier, August 7.*

Agra.

THE AGRA UKHBAR,—JULY 25.

MR. MACAULY.—Macaulay (we hate to call a man of high powers Mister, which is a title only fit for country members, good natured husbands at the dinner table, functionaries like the late resident of Gwalior and present Governor General's Agent at Delhi and such small beer) came out from England with so much of the character of the spoilt child, and since his first appearance in Calcutta has so completely identified himself with the part, that Miss Clara Fisher's powers will never be heard of again on this side the Atlantic. When we say indeed that Macaulay's favorite topic in conversation, is himself, we need scarcely go on to tell our readers, that his arrival in Calcutta interfered with the vested rights of divers parties in the art of table talk monopologue. Such conduct on the part of the orator was taking, as it were, the means of livelihood out of these individuals' mouths for talking was to them, as the air we breathe, they had it or they died. The man in the play says that he cannot bear matrimony: soup for breakfast, soup for luncheon, soup for dinner and soup for supper palls upon his palate; and of a truth we ourselves never see husband and wife, but what by some absurd law of suggestion of ideas, we think of Paganini. In short monotony and monopoly are intolerable in every relation of life, nay in every thing. We believe, however, that Macaulay, unlike the married state, is a barrel organ that plays three tunes, the merits of the whigs, his own powers and the art of painting. But be this as it may, Bab should at least have known, that if India possesses no nest of hornets to punish a disturber, we have musquitoes which buzz about our table linen and drawing-room furniture, and that the intruder on their empire, must be invulnerable at more points than Achilles, to avoid suffering from their impalpable attacks.

The objections lately made by the Courier to Macaulay's qualifications for the Legislative Council, might have been urged a year back. The Examiner indeed ridiculed the appoint when first made public. A distinguished member of the legal profession ought clearly to have filled the new office. To us indeed the meaning of the Act of Parliament seems that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, or some other legal functionary should be selected by the King; else why deprive this member of the power of voting in any but a legislative capacity. Now no one much meditating (as Brougham has it) on the nature of Indian legislation, could anticipate much from the career of Macaulay in the performance of its dry and laborious duties. His speeches in and out of Parliament, and his contributions to our periodical literature, are a full length mirror, reflecting what are the natural powers of his mind. Fine imagination, ready memory, refined taste, a copia, verborum, exquisite powers of description, a masterly acquaintance with ancient and modern literature, and a devotion to the fine arts; are elements of genius by which the subject of this sketch is distinguished. As an orator, Macaulay has not the ardour and indignant sarcasm of Chatham, the burning, the irresistible enthusiasm and philosophical acumen of Burke, the wit and power to command the passions of Sheridan, but as a prose writer, and especially in the walk of biography, his style of composition is replete with epigramic turns, with dramatic and poetic allusions, with sketches of character of the highest order, with delineations of scenery in nature and social life, glowing with the truth and vividness of Turner's or Walkie's pencil, and above all with liberal and sound, and if not philosophical views, such as deservedly places him among the first writers of the English literature.* It is surely almost unreasonable to expect that a temperament and a disposition formed thereon, such as Macelay possesses, should prove radically unsuited to the duties of Indian codification and legislation. Brougham himself is far inferior to Lyndhurst as a lawyer, and much too impatient for a Judge. Even Scarlett or Sugden in the opinion of the bar beat him in the practical parts of profession. Again, Erskine's merits as a Chancellor do not rank very high. Coldness of constitution and great acuteness are the qualities which form the best practical lawyer. Strength and depth of mind make the ablest jurist. A susceptible and imaginative disposition indisposes the possessor to long courses of reasoning on fixed subjects, admits impressions with too great facility and intenseness, and is enslaved too often by impatience of opposition, prescription, analogy, first principles not fully worked out, and early bias. Such a mind unfortunately will not undergo the ardour of a search for the signs of the mine, then sink a shaft, dig the metal, extract the pure ore, and still be satisfied with the result however small. A mind of this class must seize its objects as the *Cheeta* seizes upon the antelope,—take it per saltum, as it were, or retire from the pursuit in instant vexation, There have been men the course of whose lives is opposed to this view of the subject. Milton was one. Swift might have been made another. Burke in some respect was a third: but in general, the exquisite sensibilities in which genius has its origin, cannot be tamed to the unremitting pursuit of the severer branches of knowledge, and by the mobility they engender, render practical exertion in many of the most important walks of life ungrateful, and difficult. Swift himself, we know, says that a man of wit is not incapable of business, but above it, as a sprightly generous horse is able to carry a pack saddle, as well as an ass, only he is too good to be put to the drudgery.

This must however be received with qualifications, and among them is the incompability of high imaginative qualities with profound research in the science of law. Bentham is the Homer of Jurists, and he had as much imagination in him as a baked leg of mutton. Mill is the ablest living jurist, and he has much poetry in his nature as a toad in a hole. How far the pleasures, which imagination yields to the mind of a man condemned to undergo the wear and tear of struggles for mere bread, compensate for the drawbacks it imposes on his progress in many departments of life, may be well doubted. To the possessor himself, imagination too often is a source of unhappiness and to the public only do its works afford unmixed enjoyment. In a world constituted as this is, such a quality may almost be said to resemble the mould in Stilton or the foie-gras of the Strasburg Goose—the higher its morbid state, the greater relish it yields to the gourmand.

But what is all this, Gentle Reader, to the Legislative Council? Would not Mercutio be jealous of such rambling prating as ours? and will not that all-powerful proser of the Hurkaru, make a forcible appeal against our invasion of his contract, for the supply of double distilled dulness to the Indian Public? —But to return.

Our feeling on the subject of the late attack on Macaulay is something like that of our Government on some of the questions it proposes to legislate about in August next. There is a strong dislike in the minds of both, but neither is able to give reasons to justify the same. Macaulay will do nothing, we fear, commensurate with his talents, his opportunities, and, above all, his salary. But still we dislike to see a man singly run down, who has contributed so much to our intellectual improvement and gratification. Let the abuse be fairly divided among all the members of the Legislative Council. Besides, the objections urged against the particular acts already passed and the form of promulgation, are mere splenetic quibbles. Without direct evidence to the contrary, how can a single member be made answerable for the conduct of the body corporate, crowned too with a head like Lord William Bentinck's. He may be liberal, and his compeers may be conservative: he may be dull. While, in regard to forms, the proper observance of them was surely part of the duty of the other Judicial Secretary, Mr. Thoby Prinsep or Mr. Macnaghten, we do not rightly remember which. This Officer should specially be raised in the clauses of the Act of Parliament, which prescribes the rules for the promulgation of those precious absurdities yclepped the regulations, because nine out of ten regulate nothing, and which, with the aid (most powerful though we confess) of circular orders wafted on the wings of Lithography, make confusion worse confounded.

We would still hope, (but from his natural disposition, we scarce expect) to see Macaulay in the Law Commission and the Committee of Public Instruction, vindicate his character as a practical statesman,—lead indeed the march of improvement over the barren and benighted land of India, a pride to his country and a blessing to her people. We fear, however, that Martinus Scribierus was right in introducing the use of the division of labour in the working of the wonders of the universe, and that Providence makes one man to perform great deeds, and another to review them in the Quarterlies.

* In reading Macauly (and in hearing him we are sure that the impression would be the same,) we feel, as Falstaff says to Prince Henry, that we wish he would take us with him. His mind seems to want enthusiasm. He seems to send forth his exquisite sentences rather from the laboratory of art, than the quick impressions of great susceptibility. Could he have written the Rape of the Lock, still he never could have been the author of the epistle of Eloisa to Abelard. Perhaps the most beautiful of all Macaulay's writings is review of Moore's Life of Byron (E. R. No. 106.) Its tone however wants the melody the pathos of Bulwer. The one analyzes and describes the mind and heart of Byron, the other strikes upon a chord in the breast of the readers which thrills through the whole frame. We admire but we are not touched by the voice of the one, the same as we are by the tone of the other. Whether that tone of mind is natural, or whether it is induced from circumstances in Macaulay, we cannot say. We observe it in Crabbe, Johnston's writings too betray it. Perhaps in each case the chastening influence of confined circumstances deadened that sensibility which affluence would have tended to render more acute. The well poised enthusiasm of Scott's mind is owing, we suspect, to the early training of a Scottish education and the restraints of straitened circumstances.

Jeypore.

THE JEYPORE AFFAIR.

TO THE HONORABLE SIR C. T. METCALFE.
Governor General of India.

SIR,—I take advantage of the freedom of the press which you have constantly advocated, and have now secured, to express to you the sentiments which I hold in common with almost the whole community upon the late occurrences at Jeypore. The general opinion has indeed been already made known, as opposed to the view of the case which you have received officially from Major Alves, but I have not observed any public print in which the reasons for this general opinion are so detailed, as to confer upon it the importance which it deserves.

It is fortunate that all the accounts which have been given from different quarters of this transaction coincide, as regard the main facts, with each other, as well as with Major Alves's official statement. These main facts may therefore be considered as established, and they are universally thought to prove that Major Alves has been led to false conclusions, and that the honor and safety of the British name are likely to suffer in his hands.

In the first place, during the Durbar which preceded the events in question, was a word of warning given to the English party that a tumult in the city was expected or feared? It is true that major Alves has expressed an opinion, (changed and rechanged in the same official letter,) that the disturbance in which Blake fell was unpremeditated, and took its rise from the attack which had been made upon himself. But is this supposition credible, considering that the attack upon Major Alves was a momentary event: that it took place within the walls of the palace and not in the midst of the populace; and that the subsequent tumult was so immediate that even Captain Ludlow and Cornet McNaghten, who followed closely upon Major Alves's palanquin, escaped with difficulty? Is it not rather forced upon the conviction of every one by the circumstances of the affair that the massacre *was* premeditated, and that the blow at Major Alves was only the lighting of the train, the commencement of the explosion? and, if so, is it to be credited that the numerous members of the Durbar were ignorant of what was in agitation? It is seldom that secresy such as this is observed in the councils of a native mob.

In the second place, did Rawal Byree Sal, to whom the troops of the Jeypore state are known to be obedient; did any one of the influential Thakoors, appear in person, or take any steps to save the British authority from further outrage, either when the chief representative of that authority was cut down at their very door, or during the long interval by the accounts more than one hour, that poor Blake was making his hopeless stand in the temple which proved to him no sanctuary? This is the damning evidence, of which let the Jyepore Court and Thakoors clear themselves if they can. I trust that there is but one individual in the Empire who would receive without derision the Rawul's story of his staying to quiet ladies tongues in the Zenanah, while British blood was flowing without in consequence of his timely absence. Had he appeared at the head of a few regular troops; had he even taken his stand singly between the mob and poor Blake, the latter would have escaped the fate to which he was coldly and mercilessly consigned.

But is it customary for a native populace to rise against our authority with so deep a feeling of animosity and blood-thirstiness, unless they are aware that similar feelings are entertained by their own rulers? It is true that an European functionary has sometimes fallen, as occurred lately in another presidency, in a moment of religious excitement: but, putting aside such instances, where has the population of a city risen against us, from political motives, in the same spirit as at Jyepore, unless when instigated to it by their own native chiefs? More than all, would that city guard have dared to turn against Blake in his extremity; would they have ventured to put themselves foremost among the attacking mob, unless they had been aware that this conduct would meet the views of the rulers by whom they were entertained and paid, and with whom their persons *were known* and their names registered?

These are the grounds, sir, upon which it is universally considered that the view taken of this affair by Major Alves is wholly fallacious and that the adoption of his sentiment by the Supreme Government must lead to steps which will be unsatisfactory in every way and quiet indequate to wipe off the insult which our power has sustained. The insult in question has been inflicted by the *united and unanimous* act of the city of Jyepore. No faction or party can be made the scape goat, for all joined in the pursuit of Blake and all whoever could reach his body inflicted a wound upon it. It is almost equally certain that those possessing power in the state were the instigators and abettors of the deed. What would Acbar or Alumgeer have done had their representative been similarly treated? They would have levelled the offending city with the ground. To have given it up to three days pillage would have been a suitable retribution, as the punishment would then have been as universal as the crime. Lord Clive or Lord Wellesley would have declared the Jyepore rule to have ended from the moment that the intelligence was received. What shall we do in these less energetic days? Is the execution or perhaps murder of a few, low caste and friendless individuals, selected at the choice of the native rulers to satisfy our wounded dignity? The Rawal will feed the British vengeance for years on this condition, and there will be no fear of the daily victims not being forthcoming.

It is generally understood that, independently of his exculpation of the Jeypore ruler, Major Alves affects

a consider the whole melancholy occurrence as a "trivial affair.' * * * * * *

Whatever may be the cause, I trust, and the country trusts, that he will not be able to infuse the same tone into the councils of the state. If so, we shall be sowing the dragons teeth, and assuredly we shall reap the armed men—already are symptoms of the dangerous crop to be distinguished. But I would ask, what power had Major Alves to enter into communication with the Jeypore authorities; to receive condolences from the Ranee and Rawal, and ridiculous apologies from the infant Raja; nay, to pledge himself that the interests of the latter should not suffer, before he knew how his own changeable and singular views would be received by the Supreme Government of the country?

It is perhaps hopeless to expect, that under the system which has been now adopted for regulating our conduct to the native states, any thing short of the strongest legal proof of the guilt of the Jeypore authorities will lead to the annexation of their territory to our own. It is true that such a measure would be recognized as just and laudable by the whole native community; that it would relieve in some degree our present financial difficulties, and give us a vantage ground, which we greatly need, for curbing the disaffecting and restless spirits of the rest of Rajasthan. It is true that the people of the Jeypore country would be benefited by such a step, while the Rajah, whose interests alone would suffer, is of immature age, and I believe of doubtful legitimacy. But, should this course not be pursued, let a heavy fine be imposed on the guilty city for the erection of barracks, stables, &c. for three or four of our regular regiments; let this force be permanently settled at a short distance from the city itself; let its entire expense be defrayed from the Jeypore revenues, and let the useless troops at present maintained by that state be disbanded to the extent required. Finally, let an able Resident, such for instance as holds at present the appointment at Gwalior, be invested with the entire management of the country during the minority of the Raja, and let him have full power to controul the turbulent and factious aristocracy, and to reduce them to the condition of subjects. Let the education of the young Raja be committed to his sole superintendence with the assistance of such European instructors as may appear to be necessary, and let him be withdrawn as much as possible from those who would instil into him native feelings and prejudices. There will then be hopes that one at least of the larger Rajpoot states will become in future days a firm friend instead of a secret enemy; a bulwark upon our frontier instead of a weak and vulnerable point. We have conferred great benefits on these states in releasing them from Mahratta dominion, but their rulers are nevertheless generally hostile to us; we shall deserve to lean ever upon broken reeds, if we allow the present opportunity to pass by without at the same time vindicating our honor and improving our position.

I remain, Sir.
Your most obedient Servant.
SUUM CUIQUE.

Upper Provinces, July 20, 1835.

EUROPE.

BREAKING UP OF THE TORY MINISTRY.

The enemy have laid down their arms after a campaign short, indeed, but filled up with a series of defeats. Their last blow was struck for bigotry. Their last stand was made for a tyrannical abuse. In their struggle they have tacitly confessed the might of justice. They attempted to uphold the sinecure Church of Ireland, and the insolent ascendancy of which it is the sign, and they found themselves powerless in the hands of the people's representatives. They have had the trial they asked; it has been sharp and short, and the issue is another condemnation. There is no change in them, or in public opinion; and the same vice has the same judgment against it that was recorded five years ago.

It is satisfactory to know that the Tories owe their defeat to the deep conviction of the injustice and injuriousness of their principles, and that the best powers have been in vain exerted to make the worse appear the better reason. All that could be done, by dexterity and fertility in resource, has been done by Sir Robert Peel. In his hands the worst cause had the best advocacy. The sense of justice was, however, too strong for the sophist and all his arts of evasion. We have not only to acknowledge the generalship of Sir Robert Peel; we readily avow, for our own parts, that in his defeat he has conquered some prejudice that we entertained towards him; we hold our opinion that he trampled upon principle in entering upon office under the notorious circumstances which we need not recite, but we admit, unhesitatingly and ungrudgingly, that his conduct throughout the contest, within the walls of Parliament, has been fair and manly, and that the mode of his resignation, especially, is highly honorable to him. His parting address is unexceptionable, and in the act of retiring, in submission to the expressed opinion of the majority of the people's representatives, he has, in one important instance, observed the pledge he gave, upon accepting office, to conform to the principles of the Reform Bill. Though he has not governed according to that promise, he has the grace of having quitted government most becomingly in the fulfilment of it. Altogether, Sir Robert has risen in estimation, but it must be remembered that he has risen from a very low depth, and that what he has retrieved in character is moral, not political (according to the common distinction improperly made between the terms). He has gained reputation, which he before wanted, for fair dealing; he has shown himself, in quitting place, superior to factious motives and factious spleen, but his political principles are not in the slightest degree redeemed from their discredit; on the contrary, they are more obnoxious, more disgraced; and, as the public judgment ripens, every fresh consideration of them which is provoked will increase their odium.

Altogether, we may look back upon the last four months as a most important passage in our political history. The trial has been of sweet uses; it has been productive of some most valuable results. The Tories have had another lesson of their fallibility. The people have presented another grand example of their constancy, their firmness, and their moderation. They have signally shown that they know how to exercise their constitutional privileges, and, having done so, to fall back, and leave the field of conflict to their appointed representatives. The conduct of the people during the late struggle is a most satisfactory example of the working of the Reform Bill. Up to the last anxious moment, confiding in their representatives, who have proved worthy of the confidence, they left the battle to be fought by the constitutional agents. Because they felt their legitimate power in Parliament, they refrained from the demonstrations of opinion, such as addresses and meetings, which it was their right, but not their prudence, to make. The Tories, on the other hand, when they found themselves defeated in Parliament, vainly attempted to get up a show of public opinion against the decisions of the representative body.

But the recent events do not only teach us the reliance to be placed on the people; they also make full as manifest the emptiness of Tory assertions, threats, and promises. First these men were loud in their boasts that there was a reaction in the country, and that a new election would give them a large majority in the House of Commons. The Parliament was dissolved; bribery and corruption did their worst, but, nevertheless, even with the names before them, the Tories contended that they had a majority. The Duke of Wellington was so deceived that he rated his force at little less than 400. Well, when the play is played out, and the strength of parties measured past dispute, then the next discovery is, that the House of Commons does not represent the opinion of the country, and half-a-dozen addresses and hole-and-corner meetings are got up to speak the voice of the nation. When it came to this fooling, Sir Robert Peel saw that it was indeed time for him to depart; but such was the infatuation of his followers, that even then, on the day of his resignation, there was a meeting at Lord F. Egerton's to consider a motion of confidence in the Ministry—the sagacious reasoning being, that as the Opposition had not made a motion declaratory of want of confidence, the affirmative could be carried, and, to make the thing more rich, in the teeth of the votes on Lord John Russell's resolution, to the resistance of which the leader of the Ministry was pledged. Now we ask whether such monstrous blunders must not deprive Tory representations of all credit, even with their own people? None of their anticipations are realized—all their calculations are falsified. The regular progress of the popular cause gaining ground like a tide, the wave breaking and re-treating, but the next wave breaking in advance of the other and not retreating so far back, and the flood always steadily moving on under these appearances of fluctuation,—this is not so remarkable as the perpetual miscarriage, miscalculation, error, and failure of every kind of the anti-reform or Tory party.

They are always sure of success till the experiment is made which ends in the most notable disaster. They have spent the last five months in discovering that they cannot govern the country after all their vapouring and boasting. They have not the modesty of the Irishman, who said he did not know whether he could play the fiddle, as he had not tried. They are always confident of their fiddling till they get the stick in their hands, and then, forsooth, after some wretched scrapes, they come down and confess that they have not the mastery of the instrument.

The public will look with intense anxiety to the formation of the new Ministry. Upon it will depend much of the future weal or woe of the country. The people have been tranquil and patient during the exciting struggle just terminated, because they had confidence in their representatives, who, in fact, governed in opposition; they will continue tranquil and patient if they have the same confidence in the men who govern in the King's Councils. It is certain that no ministry can make a stand against the progress of Reform; but those who would delay its course, or conduct it in a lukewarm or reluctant spirit, work this mischief that they provoke the people to do that for themselves which they see their rulers are not disposed to do for them. A backward government makes a forward people. The dreaded pressure from without is caused by the vacuum of purpose within. A government which really desires the correction of abuses and resolutely applies itself to its object, will never have to complain of the impatience of the people; for, not only are the people just, and ready to make large allowance, when they have confidence in good intentions, but, moreover, they never will take the trouble of bestirring themselves while they are assured that others, invested with sufficient powers, are labouring for them. A popular movement is always referable to aggression or omission. The course of good government is never troubled with it; and while statesmen are working in the right direction for the people, if they have to complain, it is of inertness, not of interference; for, so long as there is confidence in the intentions and capacity of persons in authority it is difficult to get the people to move in their own behalf, even when there is occasion for their exertions in aid.

Again, therefore, we say, that for the deliberate preparation and consideration, and the orderly progress of measures of improvement, it is of the first importance that we should have a Ministry composed of men in whose purposes large bodies of the people have confidence. Let us see the right spirit in the Government, and all allowances shall be made for the difficulties it may have to encounter. We want personal pledges for the disposition to do justice. The men who have the confidence of thousands and of millions cannot be refused the confidence of their Monarch without detriment to his authority. The King who desires a strong Government should bring his opinion of men as much into harmony with public opinion as his measures. To intimate to a nation that he scorns or rejects those whom they honour—that he excludes from trust those who reign in a people's affections, does not, to say the least, tend to strengthen respect for the throne, or the sentiment of loyalty; and any Government formed with such exceptions must of course be regarded with a distrustful and unfavourable eye.

The King first sent for Lord Grey, Lord Lansdowne was also consulted, but Lord Melbourne has been commissioned to make the arrangements for a new Administration. Nothing is as yet known of the negotiations, and we will not trifle with our readers by repeating the idle rumours which are afloat.

The two great questions are, whether Lord Durham and Mr O'Connell are to be included. The desire to have their services (and Lord Durham's accession would depend on many considerations) would be received as earnest of the good intentions of the new Government.

The *Chronicle* gives a warning which deserves attention:—

"It ought to be known that election preparations in the Tory interest are at present going on in various quarters where there is not the slightest chance of vacancies occurring. We mention this, in order that the public may be on their guard, for the danger is often greatest when men conceive themselves most secure. There cannot be the slightest doubt from these circumstances that the Tories have views not exactly reconcilable with the public declarations of Sir Robert Peel. *In every quarter they are confidently affirming that the difficulties in the way of forming a Government to succeed the late Ministry are insurmountable.* The wish is father to the thought, but we believe we may say that *there are no difficulties but what are of their own making*, and which they hope, through their influence at court, may embarrass the Reformers. *"If they can succeed, through their intrigues, in frustrating the expectations of the nation, by defeating the attempt to form another government, the circumstance will, of course, be anxously laid hold of as a pretext for a second dissolution of Parliament* at Easter. Where there is a will there is a way. If it be wished to deceive the Reformers, nothing so easy as to find some pretext for breaking with them. The court, for instance, may contrive to continue the Whigs in negotiations for the especial purpose of casting them off on any point on which they may think it safe to appeal through the Tories to the country. We mention these things to prevent the public from attaching too much importance to the mere fact of the resignation of Ministers. The Tories are still moving heaven and earth to get up addresses; and this, coupled with the known fact of the preparations they are making for elections, proves that they have not yet abandoned all hope."

The trick, when exposed, would rouse the indignation of the country, which has an honest hatred of such base practices, and would recoil on its authors and consummate their ruin.

Readily as we admit Sir R. Peel's great parliamentary talents, we must not have it supposed that we give him credit for any great degree of wisdom in his ministerial policy. His acts displayed little of the skill which was shown in his subsequent defence of them. We will not blame his acceptance of office. Perhaps it was not voluntary: perhaps he left that, under the circumstances under which the government was offered him, he could not in honour refuse it. But his choice of colleagues was a blunder which he might have helped. The materials of the Tory party are wretched enough; yet even among them there is a choice—the choice between the degrees of bad. He might have taken the *bad*; why did he fix on the *worst*? Why affront the reason of mankind and the feelings of England by placing Goulburn and Knatchbull, and Aberdeen and Ellenborough, in a Cabinet?

There is no excuse for his subsequently linking himself with the Orangemen in Ireland. The support of Col. Perceval was not worth the bribe of his petty office;—but his name was enough to forfeit the support of all sane men to the ministry which should connect itself with him. The offer to Lord Roden was worse; and the empty honours conferred on Messrs. Lefroy and Shaw completed the mischief of the previous mistakes.

We think that the dissolution was a greater and more fatal error, and that the real interests of the Conservative cause will for ever suffer for the step which secured a momentary accession to its numbers in Parliament. Nor as even the conduct of affairs in Parliament, beyond the mere speaking of Sir Robert Peel, exhibited any great skill. The appointment of Lord Londonderry, and the subsequent attempt to defend it, the appointment of Lord Canterbury to Canada, the debate on the Orange lodges, the proposal of the grant of the million to the Irish clergy, the defence of Colonel Tremenhere, and other matters of the same nature, exhibited lamentable mismanagement. These blunders occasioned disasters which all the rhetoric of Sir Robert could never repair. As a Conservative, we also doubt whether Sir Robert has acted wisely for his cause by remaining in power until forced out on the question of the Irish Church. Perhaps, by retaining to the last all the props of ministerial powers and position, has enlisted a greater number of votes on the side of the minority than it would otherwise have received. But by rendering his own ministerial existence dependent on the maintenance of the present abuses of that church, he has probably made them the object of a more concentrated attack than they might under other circumstances have been exposed to, and rendered their removal a certain consequence of the downfall of his government.—*Globe.*

THE SPECTATOR.—APRIL 11.

The struggle of the Tory Ministers against the hostile majority of the House of Commons was brought to a close on Wednesday. Lord John Russell's resolution on the Irish Church was carried in the Committee of the whole House on Monday, by 262 to 237. On Tuesday, Lord John moved another resolution, to the effect that no measure could lead to a final and satisfactory adjustment of the Tithe question, which did not embody the great principle of appropriation asserted in the previous resolution: this also was carried against Ministers, the numbers on the division being 285 and 258. A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday at which it was unanimously determined to resign. In the event Sir Robert Peel in the Commons, and the Duke of Wellington in the Lords, announced that they only held office until their successors were appointed. The Duke made this communication with characteristic brevity; but Sir Robert delivered an elaborate harangue, in justification of his acceptance and resignation of office.

But it will require more than even Sir Robert Peel's powers of misstatement and delusion to mystify the public on the subject of the last five months' proceedings. His party is irretrievably disgraced; for, having clutched office by violence, they have unsuccessfully endeavoured to retain it by fraud. Had the Duke and his associates boldly avowed their determination to govern the country on the known principles of their party,—had they declared in favour of Anti-Reform opinions in England, of Orangeism in Ireland, and of Despotism in the Peninsula,—we should have deplored their infatuation, but acknowledged their sincerity. But what was their course? They pretended willingness to concede extensive ameliorations; they avowed themselves Reformers; and they adopted the much-abused *liberal* policy of their predecessors. They hoped to cheat the nation by these professions: but they failed in the attempt. Their past deeds and words rose up in judgment against them; they were regarded with incurable distrust; and they now occupy the most disgraceful position that public men were ever placed in—that of detected and baffled impostors.

With pretensions to exclusive loyalty, they have brought the kingly office into dishonour. The appointments of the Crown have been negatived by the House of Commons. Even the means of carrying on the ordinary business of the Government have been only obtained by supplication, and not until the Kings official servants were reduced to the necessity of "asking time, like the acceptor of an over-due bill of exchange. Since the days of the Stuarts, no King of England has been forced to submit to such indignity, as the Tory project of governing by prerogative in spite of the House of Commons has brought upon William the Fourth.

The Tories also took the Church and the religion of the land under their peculiar protection: and the result has been, that while they have disturbing every thing ecclesiastical they have settled nothing. They have hastened the legislative sanction of that principle which they deem destructive of the Establishment. They have done their best to render the Church in England responsible for the abuses of the Church in Ireland, by declaring the two Establishments to be indissolubly connected; they have outraged the Irish Catholics, by maintaining the indefeasible rights of a sinecure Establishment for the Protestant fraction of the population; they have angered the whole Dissenting body of Scotland, by threatening them with a compulsory payment for the building of new churches; and they have disgusted the numerous and powerful English Dissenters, by excluding them from the national Universities, and denying them a charter for their own. And all this has been done under the pretence of guarding the exclusive privileges of the Established Churches in England, Ireland, and Scotland. What a mass of hatred have they not managed to accumulate against those objects of their pretended care and attachment? Well may sincere Churchmen, say, "deliver us from such friends as these."

The result, then, of the Tory machinations has been serious damage to Monarchy and Mother Church. There are doubtless some who think that the national interests will rather gain than suffer thereby. But however men may differ on this point, all must allow that the Tories have been rendered contemptible by the means they have used to maintain themselves in office, and by the failure of those means. It will be found also that they have given an advantage to their adversaries which will be turned against them in future debates. By adopting the foreign policy of their predecessors, and pretending to go even beyond them in domestic reforms, they have precluded themselves from the use of many weapons of offence, which in the last Parliament they were wont to draw. And if they have gained something by the exhibition of their strength as a party in the country, that advantage is counterbalanced in a considerable degree by the warning they have given to the Reformers of the necessity of being watchful, and of not relaxing in their efforts to overcome the foes of improvement.

The tactics of the Opposition leaders have proved successful, and therefore it will be said that they were the best fitted for the service. It is certain that the Country expected a bolder policy from its Representatives; but an apology for the want of vigour displayed in their first operations may, unfortunately, be found in the fact that traitors in the Reform camp were soon discovered. The Stanley Section was almost to a man composed of those who had been elected as Anti Tories, but who supported the Ministers they were chosen to turn out of office. There were also many cautious persons among the sincere Reforms, who shrunk from the bold measure of refusing the Supplies, having the fear of the monied interest and a fall in the price of Stocks before their eyes. With this indisposition on the part of their followers to put an end to the Tory Administration by a decisive vote, it would have been imprudent in the Opposition leaders to force it; and therefore we cannot blame them for acting, generally, as they did; although we still think that it was bad policy, and disheartening to their friends in the country, to propose so lukewarm an amendment to the Address. It should also be remarked, that although in this one instance circumstances have favoured it, it does not follow that the best plan of fighting an enemy who has lately acquired power, is to yield him the opportunity of fortifying his position.

If, however, the consequence of allowing the Tory Ministers that "fair trial" they asked for had been the defeat of the Liberals, we repeat, that the Opposition leaders would not have been the persons chargeable with the miscarriage. The traitors, the deserters, and the waverers—the Members who were elected under false colours—would have been the guilty parties. Let the constituencies mark all such men. Many of them, probably, will join the majority, now that it has gained the victory; but their conduct in the hour of battle is what their constituents must scan. It would be far better to return an honest, straightforward Tory, at the next election, than one of these.

Since the Irish question came under discussion, the management of the Opposition has been admirable. The plan of operations was well laid. Lord John Russell attacked the Ministry as a skilful [illegible] a fortified town; driving the garrison from one intrenchment after another, advancing parallel, till, at length he pours his shot into the citadel, and compels the foe to surrender. The resolution with which, night after night, the unbroken phalanx of the Opposition advanced to attack him, convinced Sir Robert Peel that there was no use in further struggles. He admitted that it was impossible to avoid the conclusions that the House had *no confidence* in Ministers. The majorities against him had increased, notwithstanding unceasing efforts to diminish them, and notwithstanding he had all the aid which Lord Stanley's Section could afford. He dreaded being the instrument of bringing the House of Commons into a still more direct collision with the Sovereign, and shrunk from the hazardous responsibility of persisting in carrying on the Government in defiance of the Representatives of the People. For this reluctance to drive matters to extremity, Sir Robert Peel, it is said, has been blamed by the desperadoes of his faction; but he is desirous, as he himself avowed, of being on good [illegible] with the House of Commons, and felt that he had [illegible] that it was safe. The impression conveyed by his speech was that he was aware of the necessity of excusing his abandonment of office to his own party, and at the same time was very anxious to make up his quarrel with the House, while yet there was a place of repentance open to him. The course he took is a bitter reproof to the selfish officious persons who have been annoying him with addresses during the last few days, and praying him to stagger on till he fell amidst the jeers and under the repeated blows of his adversaries. We can easily conceive with what feelings of deep scorn Sir Robert Peel must have recognized in his flatterers of 1835 the fierce alarmists who doomed him to destruction in 1829. He then proved their inability to hurt him, as we now cannot but feel conscious of the worthlessness of their blustering, bigoted support.

The indefatigable exertion, and dextrous management of his party, displayed by the late Premier since the meeting of Parliament, are not disputed. The Tories therefore must recollect, that they were led by their ablest chieftain; that they had a House of Commons elected under the most favourable circumstances for them that they had a powerful majority of Peers, and the Court entirely on their side:—and yet they could not keep a Ministry together for five months. Why is this? The sufficient reply is, that public opinion—that the mass of the nation—will not tolerate their ascendancy, and repudiate their principles of government whether in Church or State.

The King is taking the steps necessary to form a new Cabinet. Earl Grey was summoned to the Palace immediately after the resignation of Ministers at the Levee on Wednesday. He visited the King twice on Thursday, and held consultations with Lords Lansdowne, Holland, Melbourne, John Russell, and Mr. Ellice. Yesterday, Earl Grey, with Lords Lansdowne and Melbourne, were closeted with the King for upwards of two hours. At the time we write, nothing beyond these facts is publicly known.

But whatever may be the composition of the Ministry with regard to persons, it is certain that its principles must be thoroughly Liberal. Let the country be satisfied of the *sincerity* of the new Cabinet in the work of of Reform, and there will be no unreasonable impatience for measures not absolutely urgent in point of time. There are some, however, which cannot be delayed. First, the Tithe question in Ireland must be set at rest for the present, on the principle of Lord John Russell's resolution. Secondly, Municipal Reform must be pushed forward with vigour. Thirdly, the Reform Act must be fenced by all practicable securities for making the Representation as extensive, free, and real, as it was intended to be; the labours of the Committees now sitting on the subject of bribery and intimidation must not be thrown away; the expenses of elections must be reduced, and the registration of votes simplified. Should it be necessary to resort to another dissolution, the vast importance of the points here indicated will appear.

We hope that the talent and energy of our Representatives will be concentrated on these subjects, and not frittered away in abortive attempts at legislating on secondary matters, or on subjects the discussion of which might perhaps lead to divisions. Let all such be postponed to a more convenient season.

The Duke de Leuchtenberg, who on his marriage with Donna Maria assumed the title of Prince Augustus of Portugal, died, unexpectedly, on the 28th of March. He was in good health a few days previously; but took cold on his return from a shooting-excursion, by imprudently throwing off his coat, while in a state of profuse perspiration. He neglected to take any precautious against the effects of this cold, which brought on inflammation. Difficulty of breathing soon followed, and he had scarcely time to receive the sacrament, before he died. The grief of his widow and the Empress is described as excessive; but the politicians immediately began to think about another husband for Donna Maria and recollected that the deceased Prince had a younger brother, who might before long supply his place.

It has not yet been stated in any of the newspapers, but we happen to know from good private information, that Don Miguel has been proclaimed King of Portugal in Alentejo. This step (the date is not mentioned) was probably taken by his partisans on hearing the news of the death of Prince Augustus; but there is not the least reason to apprehend that that event will at all improve the prospects of Lord Aberdeen's "monster." Had the English Tories, indeed, remained in office, he might have had a better chance of disturbing Portugal.

The Arabs in the neighbourhood of Algiers are giving the French some trouble. The *Messager des Chambres* says—

"The Arabs present themselves simultaneously at all the points where the French have establishments. The colonists seek a refuge in the town, with all the articles they can save. The report is afloat that the Arabs are pushing their attacks upon Algiers, after carrying Mustapha and the Douera Camp. They are said to be led by deserters. There is much boasting in these pretensions; but [illegible] confirm what we have heard of their exasperation and thirst for revenge. So much perseverance in their resentment can but aggravate the disastrous condition to which the colony has fallen. The utmost misery prevails among the colonists."

The British squadron has sailed from Vourla, on its return to Malta; Lord Ponsonby having ascertained that there is no probability of any disturbances in Constantinople.

REAL CAUSES OF THE TORY DISASTER.

COURIER—After a troubled existance of four months, the Peel Administration is at an end. It was born of the agitation got up by the Orange-Tory High-Church party during the last summer and autumn; and the avowed object of forming it was to uphold the Church of Ireland. On that principle Sir Robert Peel and his friends took their stand in opposition to their opponents; and to compass that object, they were even lavish in their professions of reforms in other departments—abating nuisances. The announcement of measures—for making the marriage Fithes of Ireland contract—for settling the Tithe question by voluntary compromises on the principle of justice—for reforming the Ecclesiastical Courts—were so many bribes to allow him to carry on his one principle of protecting the Church of Ireland. All would not do. He fought manfully. We have always given him credit for having conducted the hopeless contest with admirable skill and great energy; but the inherent injustice of his cause was such, that it bore him down, and his great talents have only rendered the defeat of his party more striking and decisive. He last night stated, that the vote of the House of Commons on Tuesday night "applied the necessity of a total change of the system of Government in Ireland, so far as the Church revenues were concerned." That was on his part an admission, after having striven to the utmost, that the object for which he had formed an Administration had completely failed, and that a change must take place in the Church of Ireland. To what extent that must go, it is not our present object to state. We are far less surprised at the result than that Sir Robert Peel, with the good sense he has generally evinced, should have undertaken to manage the Government upon the principle of maintaining the Church of Ireland. When Eldon was united with Wellington—when Grant and Palmerston sat on the same benches with Sir Robert—when the whole Tory force was united and unbroke—when the taxation of the country was thirty millions more than at present—when the generation then in existence was far more attached than this to the prejudices of the one which preceded it—when the supreme power of the Government had been almost unassailed, and the charm of its invincibility was strong over the public mind—even then the Tories could not resist the pressure from without; and they were obliged, gradually, to give up taxation, to reduce the establishments, and to commence a reform in the administration of the laws. After they had commenced such a reform—after a new generation imbued with Reform principles had grown into existence—after repeated defeats had shown that the Government had no power to resist the popular and national will—after the Government had conceded to overbearing public opinion, the repeal of the Test Act, Catholic Emancipation, and Parliamentary Reform—it does seem to us something like madness in the Tories to suppose that they could now resist the onward flood, or stop the pressure from without. The supposition argues, in them, a total ignorance of the events of the last few years. It seems probable that they learn so much in early life, that they become incapable of correct observation. They seem never to seperate the precepts instilled into them, which are adapted much more to past time than present circumstances, from the rules those circumstances teach; and, with all the fondness of a first love and early associa-

tion, they give more weight to the lore of books than to the wisdom taught by facts.—*April* 9.

THE FAULTLESS MINISTRY.

STANDARD—The Administration, closed with so much grace and dignity, though it lasted but four months, is distinguished from every other Administration in our history by its activity in producing measures universally approved of, and by its universally confessed faultlessness. The Church Reform plan, the Dissenters' Marriage Bill, the Military Reform Commission, the Tithe Bills, English and Irish, the Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, and the other measures of the session, constitute a mass of legislation, or arrangement preparatory to legislation, that would at another time be thought to constitute a vast fund of Ministerial merit, though spread over years: but it is not in the number, or even in the magnitude and beneficial tendency of Sir Robert Peel's measures, that his chief praise is to be found—the matchless skill and inflexible integrity with which he managed to adjust the rights and interests, and even to conciliate the prejudices of all parties, are claims to applause in which he distances all competitors. He has in each of his measures of reform satisfied all who would reasonably demand, without alarming, any who would reasonably preserve. Indeed, the few complaints that we have heard of any of those measures were grounded, upon the satisfaction they gave to moderate men. . . . . He has, however, been driven from office, by the same party that had previously destroyed, by a direct process, two administrations within twelve months, and rendered the destruction of a third necessary to the independence of the Crown. The tactic by which the administration of Sir Robert Peel has been overthrown, is by itself a confession of the excellency of the conduct of that Administration, and of the purely factious spirit of its opponents. Unable to charge it with either transgression or neglect—unable to convict one of its legislative propositions or executive acts of error, or even inadequacy—unable to say that a single demand of the country was not met, and satisfied as early as the limits fixed by themselves in their former possession of office would permit—the Whigs and Radicals have been driven to the most vulgar artifices of vexation and delay, to wear out the physical strength of a Cabinet invulnerable to any attack resting upon moral or political grounds. Every estimate has been retarded by speeches and debates, empty of practical objections, and destitute of even the pretence of reason; and speculative questions have been raised, so obviously unconnected with practical government, as to demonstrate that they had no motive but to place the king's Ministers in difficulty, and to consume the public time.—*April* 9.

DIFFICULTIES OF FORMING A MINISTRY.

TIMES—It is alleged that Lord Grey has referred his Majesty to Lord Melbourne, as the individual who best can serve him on this occasion; and there is just so much ground for accrediting such a rumour, that Lord Grey himself must almost inevitably have failed had he undertaken the task required of him. On close examination of the crisis, there are difficulties which we apprehend Lord Grey may consider fatal. His Lordship is known to have declared himself quite adverse to this resolution which by Lord John Russell's wisdom is made the corner-stone of the Government, and of the legislation of Parliament. Earl could not [illegible] the Irish Church. The noble Stanley, or Sir James Graham, [illegible] of Lord Grey's seceders from his original Cabinet, who have down to the latest hour condemned the Ward resolution, recalled to existence by Lord John Russell's majority, were he even disposed, which of course Lord Grey cannot be, to solicit from them such an abandonment of their vowed opinions. . . . . And now can Lord Melbourne—should Lord Grey himself be unable to solve the problem submitted to him by the Crown—how, we say, can Lord Melbourne avert this terrible catastrophe? What are the resources of the noble Viscount? He has to partake his own sympathies, and almost only and heartily to cooperate with him, of Constitutional Whigs, at the on side 150. But what of that? The Destructives, English and Irish, muster nearly 200 Members. Will Lord Melbourne obtain their services for nothing? Assuredly not. They are gentlemen who will understand the *quid pro quo*. They can construe "*meum*" even more glibly than "*tuum*." For nothing they will give nothing. Their votes must be paid for by something in the shape of power. Why, the Government of Lord Melbourne will be like a comet, with a body hardly visible, but a tremendous tail. We fear its course will be equally eccentric, as it is coming is undoubtedly calculated to shake more than superstitious minds with terror. There is little question but that his Majesty would be anxious to make now the same proposal to Lord Melbourne that he pressed last June upon the noble Viscount—namely, a coalition with the more moderate Conservatives, as the basis of a solid and durable Administration. Lord Melbourne then declined the proposal, on the ground that to form a coalition there must be on one side, or on both, compromises inconsistent with the political honour of the parties. We must confess, we do not see in the existing posture of affairs, much room for hope that, while the Irish Church question shall remain unsettled, a coalition can by any possibility take place between the advocates of the recent resolution, amongst whom we presume Lord Melbourne must now consider himself, and Sir Robert Peel and his supporters, by whom that resolution was opposed. How far it may be practicable, through any mediation, to bring together round Sir Robert Peel in case of Lord Melbourne's failure to form a Cabinet such as the country would endure) reasonable and dispassionate Whigs enough, not yet pledged to the Radicals, to enable that able Minister to go on again with even the small majority which would carry a vote, until he could find elbow-room to act in, and time enough to impress the real nature of his sound and well-digested policy upon the minds of the people, we cannot decide. *April* 10.

POLICY OF THE NEXT GOVERNMENT.

MORNING CHRONICLE—The English are a people of plain practical sense, and if a proof should be afforded that the state machine will not work, they well know how to deal with the difficulty. We therefore are not in the least alarmed at the threat of faction opposition on the part of the House of Lords. But the really important consideration at present is not how the Lords may act, or the Tories in the House of Commons, but what is the course which ought to be pursued by a Reform Ministry to insure the support of the Nation. We hold it to be of the utmost consequence that the policy of a Reform Ministry to insure the support of the Nation. We hold it to be of the utmost consequence that the policy of a Reform Ministry be firm and uncompromising. The great error of the Grey Ministry was that, deeming themselves secure of their friends, they hazarded displeasing them, in the vain attempt to conciliate their opponents. All experience is against this system. No enemy was ever gained by yielding to him. In fact, such a course only flatters his self importance, and impresses him with the belief that he has only to ask more, to obtain more. Men will not be driven from a certain course by finding that their opponents will always allow them to have their own way. The conciliatory policy implies that they who are to be conciliated are the strongest; and to fill a man with the belief that he is your master, is not the most effectual mode of inducing him to become more moderate in his expectations. Reform Ministers ought to consider only what will justly satisfy Reformers. They may be certain that the Tories are their inveterate irreconcileable enemies, who would drive them from office the very moment they cease to be supported by them. To deserve and to obtain the support of the nation ought therefore to be the end and object of their policy. While the people repose confidence in them they may boldly set the Tories at defiance. The Reform Bill has transferred the powers of the State to the middle classes, and neither bribery nor bullying can enable the Tories hereafter to obtain a majority in the House of Commons. But there must be no halting between two principles—hesitating—no concessions to please courtiers—but an open and straightforward course of conduct, which can be appreciated by the well informed part of the community.

SIR ROBERT PEEL'S DEFICIENCIES.

GLOBE—Readily as we admit Sir Robert Peel's great Parliamentary talents, we must not have it supposed that we give him credit for any great degree of wisdom in his Ministerial policy. His acts displayed little of the skill which was shown in his subsequent defence of them. We will not blame his acceptance of office. Perhaps it was not voluntary; perhaps he felt that, under the circumstances under which the Government was offered to him, he could not in honour refuse it. But this choice of colleagues was a blunder which he might have helped. The materials of the Tory party are wretched enough; yet among them there is a choice—The choice between the degrees of bad. He might have taken the *bad*: why did he fix on the *worst*? Why affront the reason of mankind and the feelings of England by placing Goulburn and Knatchbull and Aberdeen and Ellenborough, in a Cabinet? There is no excuse for his subsequently linking himself with the Orangemen in Ireland. The support of Colonel Perceval was not worth the bribe of his petty office; but his name was enough to forfeit the support of all his men to the Ministry which would connect itself with him. The offer to Lord Roden worse; and the empty honours conferred on Messrs. Lefroy and Shaw completed the mischief of the previous mistakes. [illegible] the dissolution was a greater and more [illegible] cause [illegible] which secured a momentary interests of Conservatives in Parliament. Nor has even the conduct of affairs in Parliament, beyond the mere speaking of Sir Robert Peel, exhibited any great skill. The appointment of Londonderry and the subsequent attempt to defend it, the appointment of Lord Canterbury to Canada, the debate on the Orange lodges, the proposal of the grant of the Maynooth to the Irish clergy, the defence of Colonel Tramenheere, and other matters of the same nature exhibited lamentable mismanagement. These blunders occasioned disasters which all the rhetoric of Sir Robert could never repair. As a Conservative, we also doubt whether Sir Robert has acted wisely for his cause by remaining in power until forced out on the question of the Irish Church. Perhaps, by retaining to the last all the props of Ministerial power and position, he has enlisted a greater number of votes on the side of the minority than it would otherwise have received: but by rendering his own Ministerial existence dependent on the maintenance of the present abuses of that Church, he has probably made them the object of a more concentrated attack than they might under other circumstances have been exposed to, and rendered their removal a certain consequence of the downfall of his Government.—*Spectator*.

ALGIERS.

By letters from the camp of Ahmed Bey (the Bashaw or Viceroy of the Regency of Algiers) to the end of February, it appears that nothing can exceed the military ardour felt throughout the army, the bulk of which is composed of tribes who, from patriotic and religious principles, have voluntarily taken the field at their own cost to "eat up" the French, as their idiom expresses it, for whom they profess a sovereign contempt, when not sheltered by walls or trenches against the Arab horseman.

The name of Ahmed Bey, to whom the Sultan's firman has been given, and whose power is now established and consolidated throughout the agency, has become a tower of strength to his followers in proportion to the dread it instils into the minds of his enemies. In truth, the Bey, is much beloved by both Arab and Cabayl tribes; their good will be gained as much by his courteous manners, as by the popular and soul-stirring principle upon which his authority is founded: struggling in a cause congenial to the interests of the Sublime Porte, the firman, which he invited for his talent and energy, has placed

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

him upon a pinnacle from whence he looks down upon his intrenched foes, waiting the auspicious hour of attack, in the sure confidence of their ultimate expulsion from the African coast.

In the mean time all pay the customary tribute, besides occasional contributions of a voluntary description; considering him, since invested with the Sultan's authority, as much their sovereign, as if he issued his commands from the throne within the wall: such is the moral and religious influence felt by these people, that whatever force France might send into the field, she could only hope to make a transitory impression, like that of the reed which rallies to the blast, and stands as erect as before.

The merchants and settlers at Algiers confirm the fact, that no confidence is felt in the country, in the vicinity of the walls, and no repose enjoyed by those within, whose apprehensions daily augment at events which threaten the close investment of the city, as the Arabs approach it, and general insurrection; the consequence of which would be destruction to property, and a retaliation upon the innocent, as it commonly happens of all the wrongs committed by the guilty. Invited to settle in the country, and to cultivate lands appropriated to itself by a Power which proclaimed its ability and determination in the face of the world to protect and foster the colonists, it is with justice these unfortunate individuals murmur at the blighted hopes before them, bewailing the losses they have incurred without the ability to extricate themselves from a scene so fraught with misery on all sides and so alarming in perspective. They have become enlightened at an onerous cost to themselves and families, nor do they now scruple to express their opinions that the French Government was not ignorant at the time of the precarious tenure of its authority in Africa and that a point of honour connected with the conquest and the pledges given to Europe induced France to try an experiment for the credit of her present rulers almost against the conviction of what was possible for her powers to attain.

The African, whether of Arab or other tribe, brought thus into contact with the natives of Europe upon litigious or hostile principles, reasons with himself and reasons well, upon causes and movements in the cabinets on the opposite shores of the Mediterranean, of which his ignorance formerly was profound. Relinquishing his moral reflections on the perfidy which attempted the subjugation of the country after the capitulation of the city—laying aside his confidence in a cause supported by millions against thousands he judges from what he sees or hears the embarrassments exist in Europe, where the spirit of liberality gains daily strength, which of itself is a garrantee that the day is approaching when neither court intrigue, corruption, nor folly, will be allowed to outweigh the voice of truth, or paralyze the wisdom of nations to the prejudice of their own honour, to the injury of commerce, and the prosperity of countries whose inhabitants from foul and wanton oppression are called upon to cast aside their peaceful habits and sympathies together, and to convert such feelings into hatred and indignation, alike prejudicial as it has proved to Europe, and to France especially.

The conduct of the French Government in Africa is indeed diametrically opposed to its principles in Europe, where the Cabinet of the Tuileries, in common with others, labours incessantly to preserve order and the peace of the world; and yet the bloody scenes which commemorate the accession to the throne of Louis Philippe, and which, repeated instances, have tended to consolidate the power created by five years' possession, have never ceased in Africa, where torrents continue to fertilize the soil, while Europe, alas! looks on with apathy.

Had it been possible to conquer [illegible] the Cabaylee of Atlas, or [illegible] the Arab [illegible], this, if not in the early and [illegible], yet during the thousand and more years which have succeeded that event? Even the sword and cross, united in later times for the purpose of conquest in Africa, failed in accomplishing more than a transitory military possession of towns, at great cost to Europe, to Spain and Portugal particularly, and from which the invader was gradually expelled on the Atlantic as well as on the Mediterranean shores of that continent. How many visionary schemes have been projected for the establishment of dominion and the Christian religion together, which have met with discomfiture or destruction, without including the fatal wars of S. Louis or Charles V. France, indeed, succeeded under another Charles by acts like those employed in Egypt; but if the military occupation of a few towns be esteemed glorious by that nation, already she has paid the price of it, her disbursements on this account exceeding 30,000,000 francs yearly. This conquest will, indeed, prove in the sequel a greater failure than all preceding losses.

To attempt to colonize her subjects amidst people, after destroying their confidence and sympathies together, is vain and absurd. Religion, language, and custom, go far to create obstacles of a nice texture; but breach of plighted faith is the greatest obstacle of all. Land which is the patrimony of the tribes, whether of Arab or Berebber stock, the peaceable enjoyment of which was guaranted to the possessors at the capitulation of the city, never can belong to a foreign enemy, who dare not keep the field to maintain it against men of equal bravery and as well armed, except in artillery.

Unlike the feeble and disunited tribes of the western world, who succumbed to violence, or the more baneful and destructive use of ardent spirits, the bond of union cannot be broken among the millions who profess a common faith, and whose doctrine precludes the hope of introducing corruption and death by inebriation. What is to be lamented in particular in these wars is, that although the onus of indignation falls upon France, still every European Cabinet comes in for a share of reproach at the scenes which pass in awful succession on the sister shores, and which tend to augment the difficulty France must feel in adopting measures for abandoning Algiers with as little additional sacrifice of honour as may be, which is the only question left to her consideration by a people who no longer place the slightest faith in professions, although uttered by Louis Philippe from his throne. Is it not surprising that we, above all other nations, should feel the indifference we do when the slightest indication of sympathy would gain us millions of hearts which, under every calamity and oppression, respond to the feelings of Englishmen above all other Christian people? Surely state policy (considering, moreover, that France is pledged to relinquish her dearly-bought conquest) should insure to us the great advantage of a friendly intervention to heal the wounds of an afflicted nation, however late or lukewarm our sympathies are bestowed; for it is needless to say that the war in Algiers and in Tripoli also exists by her consent, while she views such atrocities with indifference, because the flames are distant, and Barbary is a sort of repudiated name in the public mind; as if the human race differed in these countries from the rest of the world, or as if man does not belong to one and the same family.

Europe has been abused and misled by the vanity and ambition of France, in assuming to herself the merit of conquering a piratical state, and freeing Christianity from slavery among the followers of Mohammed. Europe, moreover, has been abused as regards an "India" of French creation in Africa, whose commerce should give profitable and extensive employment to the merchant and trader. These also were Cabinet tricks (*des ruses politiques*), the fallacy and falsehood of which can no longer deceive the most credulous; or if not, what becomes of the permanency of colonization, and where is the commerce which should have inriched the world in the past five years? The fact is, that commerce there is none at Algiers, unless regards the necessity of supplying the wants of the army from France, which cannot find subsistence even in the granary of ancient Rome; and as to piracy, as Europe designated it after the expedition of Lord Exmouth against Omar Bashaw, Algiers remained always faithful to her treaty, and never made a single piratical excursion at sea.

The fatal French war (for fatal it has already been to France herself) grew out of a pecuniary question like that of America at this day, and every Frenchman would blush at the texture of it were the facts known to the public. It was a French consul in that country, M. Deval, who complicated the question with a view to his own interest; the cupidity excited by a knowledge of the millions contained in the treasury chest did the rest. The spirit of republican times was revived, and France took the field to acquit herself of a lawful debt and in search after gold, not considering in her eagerness for conquest at that time the magnitude of her responsibilities, nor the danger of reaction to which she exposed herself, from ignorance and vanity, as much as from the cupidity and misrule of her African authorities. In search of advantages Bona, Oran, Boujeia, and Mostagamen have been occupied: for they are on the coast: while the plain of Metidja has been traversed to the distance of Belida, at the cost of life to thousands of as brave troops as any to be found in Europe, whose efforts to penetrate beyond 20 miles were unavailing, and whose retreat was prompt, amidst discomfiture from the attack of an irregular foe.

France has been severely chastized already, however her Government may conceal facts, and still there remains one more act to close the tragedy. Let it prove as it may, still history, Arabian, if not European, will find ample materials in the past to record her shame. Added to this, hope (unless at being able to extricate herself from a great dilemma) affords her no excuse for wasting the blood of her troops, and the public treasure, to support a position no longer tenable, if tenable at any time, unless as a mere garrison town. That there is a secret which causes her still to linger and incline to such policy we well know, but the sooner she unravel the fetters of her own foreign [illegible] had [illegible]

Times, April 27.

SPECTATOR,—APRIL 18.

THIS has been a week of leisure in Parliament, and not a very busy one out of doors. Both Houses have done little else than meet and adjourn to this day. Our intelligence respecting the progress of the new Ministerial arrangements is as yet but scanty. We only know, authentically, from the statement of Lord John Russell in the House of Commons on Thursday, that on the dissolution of the Wellington-Peel Cabinet, the King sent for Earl Grey, and afterwards, acting on Earl Grey's advice, for Lords Melbourne and Lansdowne. There have been several personal interviews between the King and the two Lords last mentioned, but what passed at them has not transpired. They were, however, we are assured by Lord John Russell, merely preliminary; and we may assume that up to Thursday night, Lord Melbourne had not definitively undertaken the task of constructing a new Administration.

There can be no doubt of Lord Melbourne's readiness to resume his former post, provided he can obtain such securities he deems necessary for the permanence and utility of his Government. It is safe to conclude, therefore, that he has met with obstacles at Court; for we can state confidently that there are no disagreemen's among the majority of the House of Commons, to whom he must look for support.

It is a source of gratification rather than regret, that Lord MELBOURNE should have demurred to the assumption of that office which the King finds himself obliged to offer him. It would have been a suspicious circumstance had the arrangement been made hastily and pleasantly; because it is impossible to believe, after all that has occurred during the last five months, that the Court would willingly consent to the formation of such a Liberal Ministry as is likely to last. Even now, as will be seen by a reference to our record of Royal movements during the week, the King is entirely in the hands of the Tories. The only Liberal person who has visited the Palace is Lord Melbourne himself; while it has transpired that the King holds private communications, not only with the Tories of his own family, but with Sir Robert Peel. Of course the same reasons or prejudices which cause the Sovereign to such an Administration as the House of Commons will support, will induce him to take advantage of any opportunity to destroy it when formed. It is against this hostile disposition of the Court that Lord Melbourne is bound to take precaution and obtain security. Should he fail in the attempt to procure guarantees, he is bound as a man of honour and discretion to abandon the task of reconstructing the Ministry. That he had not succeeded up to the time we have been speaking of, may be inferred from the fact that he had not definitively undertaken to present to the King the names of a new Cabinet.

The Tory journals pretend to consider the time that has elapsed since the breaking up of the late Ministry, as more than sufficient for the formation of another; and on Thursday, Mr. GEORGE SINCLAIR, with the flippancy of an apostate, talked some nonsense about the difficulty of replacing the Doric column of the Tories with the Composite pillar of the Liberals. He was greeted with a derisive laugh for his absurd and inappropriate metaphor. Little more than a week has passed since the Tory Cabinet fell to pieces, and during that period every obstacle that the Court could lay hold of has been thrown in the way of Lord Melbourne's efforts to construct another. Yet the Tories have the assurance to blame their opponents for the presumed ill-success of their proceedings! Let the Court act fairly and honourably by the Nation; let the Tories, having been defeated themselves, leave the field open to their antagonists, instead of laying ambuscades and setting traps for them in all directions, and then they will have no pretence for grumbling at delay in forming a Ministry. But, even if Lord Melbourne had carried with him at his first interview the list of a Ministry complete in all its parts, he would have acted unwisely in proposing a single name, until he made such terms with the King as would justify a prudent statesman in the belief that his Government would and could endure, and not be liable to sudden overthrow from Courtly treachery or Kingly caprice.

ARGUMENTS FOR, AND AGAINST, A COALITION OF WHIGS AND TORIES.

TIMES—The people must be satisfied whether the constitutional feeling under which Lord Duncannon seemed disposed to act last year, and for which Mr. O'Connell then so outrageously abused him, is to be that which the forthcoming Cabinet will take for its guidance; or whether a more vivid sense of weakness and dependence, proportioned to the reduced number of Whigs now in Parliament as compared with both Conservatives and Ultra-Radicals, will, on motives of mere sordid party, plunge them *into the vortex of revolution*. It is plain enough, that if the Whigs give way to the Destructives in this or any other instance, there *can* be no cause for it but the mean instinct of office. The Whigs have no natural love nor leaning towards the Radicals. Their prejudices are a thousand times more senseless, more stubborn, more intolerant in favour of Aristocracy under all its phases, than those of any other class of men in England, because, in fact, the Conservative party is far more exclusively connected with the People. It is from a bitter feeling of the hard alternative in which they have placed themselves, that the old Whigs gulp down the least approach to any real *popular* reform,—the alternative between indulging their hereditary pride as against the people, and their hereditary combination of fear and hatred against a rival party. But what means or resources are at the disposal of Lord Melbourne to resist the pressure, not from without, but from within the walls of the House of Commons, from that large section of the House which, whatever may be the views of the honest portion of it, tenderly constitution? destroy the equilibrium accuse us of any personal Lord Melbourne towards him, when we allege that he has, and can have, no such defensive power. *He and his Whigs must rest for support on those who could preserve the Monarchy or on those whose principles least them to subvert it. We know what would be the choice of a man of honour, free to act as his own inclinations would prompt.* But we know that unhappily the man of honour in this case is no more than the instrument of those for whom, by artificial and conventional obligations, he is compelled to sacrifice his own discreeter judgment. It is all but physically impossible that Lord Melbourne's Government should be able to regulate the action of its own machinery, or to save itself from being swept away by the whirl of a constantly accumulating force, and a rapidly accelerated movement.—*April 14, 1835.*

[This was the argument of the *Times* on Tuesday against a junction of the Whigs with the Independent party, and in favour of a coalition between the Whigs and Tories; but last year, when Lord Melbourne was, as he is now, endeavouring to form an Administration, the *Times* in forcible language demonstrated the absurdity and impolicy of that very course which it now counsels Lord Melbourne to take: We subjoin an extract from a leading article of the *Times* in July, 1834.]

The inconvenience of a Cabinet not united with regard to many important questions, must have been deeply impressed upon Lord Melbourne within the last twelve months. But the Grey Cabinet, even at the worst, was a mild form of heterogeneous—that is of noxious—mixture, when compared with that against the introduction of which into the Government, if current opinions be correct Lord Melbourne has had to struggle, or is at this moment struggling,—we mean the infusion of some avowed and leading Anti-Liberals into the new Administration. *It is plainly impossible that such a Cabinet could work together for a single week, without being destroyed by its own internal friction.* The elements of what was happily termed by the *Standard* spontaneous combustion would be a thousand times more active and irresistible in such a Cabinet than in the Grey Ministry which yet it is certain was destroyed by them. We take it for granted, therefore that as the issue of such an experiment must be obvious, not only to Lord Melbourne, but to any politician who has his eyes and ears about him, it will not be made at present—at least by a Liberal or a Whig statesman. Then what happens? If the Court should think otherwise, Lord Melbourne, or whoever is cooperating with the noble viscount for the formation of a Ministry must throw up the game, and leave the King to seek advice from other quarters. His Majesty, of course, will not apply, in the first instance, to any public man more liberal than the acting Secretary for the Home Department (Lord Melbourne). The alternative is, that his Majesty resorts to the Tories. But the Tories, with all their infatuated arrogance understand the People of England well enough to know that their accession to office would now be premature. The Duke of Wellington's rude, unfeeling, and vindictive reply to Earl Grey, on Wednesday evening, showed pretty broadly where the shoe pinched him. His Grace was out of temper because Lord Grey had virtually broke up his Ministry before it suited his Grace's convenience and that of his party to succeed. Months ago we warned the Ministers and the Nation of the game of which both were to be the victims. We told them that the Tories waited only until the session of Parliament should be near expiring, to oust the Whigs, and play such gambols during the seven month's vacation (perhaps kick up a general war for one of them) as might enable them to divert the spirit of the country, to throw an unnatural share of power into their own hands, and turn a dissolution to the credit side of their account with fortune. We told the Whig Ministry not to wait for the ripening of such machinations. It was our prayer to them to resign at that very hour—to tell the Sovereign that they could not carry on the Government for his honour or for the national well being *without more enlarged powers* or with so extensive an adulteration of Anti-Reform spirit as then existed among them; it was, as the event proved, a reasonable and friendly prayer, though, perhaps, not so regarded. Had they listened to us, they would have been enabled to defeat all the schemes of the Conservatives; the latter would have confessed themselves unprepared to govern England; and the Liberal Ministers must have had *carte blanche* from the Crown.—*July 14, 1834,—Spectator, April 18.*

Miscellanea.

LORD CHARLES TOWNSHEND'S PICTURES—We thought this collection had been somewhat over-rated, and although the prices obtained at Christies to-day, were not such as implied *cap d' opera, certes* the noble owner had little [illegible] to complain. The modern paintings were, for the most part, liberally paid for, and many of them deserved it. Wilkie's early, yet admirable "Duncan Gray," brought 455*gs*; Calcott's grand "View on the Meuse," 350*gs*. De Loutherburg's celebrated "Avalanche," and several paintings of Bonnington's, were duly appreciated. Of the Dutch and Flemish school, the most remarkable specimens were the following:—"A Waterfall," by Jacob Ruisdaell, full of bold and natural effects, but not of careful finish, nor quite pure—so that 630*gs* seemed a high price for it; Berghem's "Ancient Ruins, with Travellers and Cattle," is a very beautiful picture, glowing and harmonious in all its parts—730*gs*; "The Old Lady of Quality," by Rembrandt, shows that "Rowland's kalyoor" was not a discovery of the 16th century, but her portrait is a powerful specimen of the master's genius—220*gs*. "Teniers' "Village Fête" was, to our notion, the pearl of the collection: admirably preserved—of the best of the master—and finished with the utmost care—it is in his minute manner, and with all the silvery tone he lent such a charm to, 675*gs*.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION BY A HAND-GRENADE AT A GAMBLING-HOUSE.—On Tuesday night, between nine and ten o'clock, the inhabitants of [illegible] Place, St James's street, and which contains only six houses, were greatly alarmed in consequence of a tremendous explosion, which was immediately followed by the smashing of the windows of several of the houses. After they had recovered from their terror, it was found that at No. 5, which is a notorious gambling-house, and from which place the inmates were rushing out, the report had taken place. At first it was supposed that some gas had ignited, but upon further inquiry it was ascertained that a hand-grenade had been flung into the area. Some engines were promptly at the spot; and, upon information being communicated to the station-house in Vine street immediate means were taken to trace out the parties. This is the third occurrence of the sort within a few months which has happened at hells in this neighbourhood.

STRANGE MURDER.—The *Leipsic Gazette* states that, on the 20th of March, a dreadful crime was perpetrated at Warsaw. The old Advocate Stanislaus Malinowski entered the closet of the President of the Tribunal, Rizkowski, rushed upon him, and with a kitchen knife which he had purchased in the morning, almost severed his head from his body.

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.—An eruption of Mount Vesuvius took place on the 13th ult. accompanied by a remarkable phenomena. A new crater suddenly opened, and vomited volumes of smoke and a quantity of stones. On the 14th, the bottom of that opening appeared illuminated with flames of different colours, and a frightful noise was heard underneath. Smoke and flames also issued from two fissures of the old crater. These phenomena are considered as the forerunners of a grand eruption.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOUR.—The *New York Journal of Commerce* of the 23rd of February contains the following, which it professes to extract from a Mississippi paper:—"An apology is due to our patrons in town for the non-delivery of our paper on the last publication day. Our carrier Alfred, a coloured man, had an unfortunate misunderstanding with another servant, which terminated in an affair of honour between the parties. They met with pistols at five paces, loaded with three balls, and both fired nearly at the same instant. Alfred received a severe wound in the right arm, after which both parties expressing their entire satisfaction, the affair terminated."

DANGER OF KEEPING PETS.—An old lady at Monkton hall was killed by a pet ram.—*Edinburgh Chronicle.*

BOMBAY.—*Printed and Published for the* PROPRIETORS, *at the Gazette Press, No. 2 Nesbit Lane, Fort, by* NOWROJEE HORMUSJEE, *where all communications addressed to the* EDITOR *are received.*